HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

75

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,095—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1893.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
	3090	500	T. E. Creery	7th July.
A	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th „
	3090	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
GE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th „
	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
ULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th „
	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
PSS	2996	450	E. Gordon	25th „
	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
TAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th „
	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „

Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, …tar, Plymouth, and London.

These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers …nship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No …ssengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

…USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
…NDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
…HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
…PHITRIT…	…. Vidos	2,990	600	1st July 1893.
…SEIDON	A. Fullner	2,878	600	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	6th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	1,551	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 3 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

…st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste …St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
…ON	A. Orlando	2841	500	21st July.

…necting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras …Calcutta.

…further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
…House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
…OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
28th July, 22nd Aug. and 20th September.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 10th July.

…r particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
…na House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 27th, 1893.

CITY LINE.

…BAY TO LIVERPOOL via KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
…W DUNDEE"	E. Bailey	3196	5th July.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

…R CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

…MBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
…NIA	F. Bright	4,338	5th August.

…ssengers can book through to London (Overland from …illes) on favourable terms.

…e Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies …thirty hours.

…Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an expe…d Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for …Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout. …he Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

…ates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

…& A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and at the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS secured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

…AVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirement.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via Japan and America.

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INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sold.

…ENT ACCOUNTS kept and Interest allowed when …Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

…ITS received. Rate of interest on application.

…ST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every …of Banking and [illegible]

[illegible] …eet.

…CTURE READ BY
…OR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 5th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 2nd July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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ESTABLISHED, 1863.
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THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.
For full particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock …, … for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Goverment Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Thee Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to

SYKES & Co,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly,
J HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and under good management.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 550 tons CAST IRON PIPES, for the Oomdah Saugor Water Works, as follows:—

Tons.
963—C. I. Pipes 12" diatr. 12 ft. length, about 430
371—C. I. Pipes 10" diatr. 9 ft. length, „ 221
86—C. I. Pipes 4" diatr. 6 ft. length, „ 5

The Pipes to be of the kind known as "Socket and Spigot" according to the above lengths from the bottom of Socket to top of Spigot. Ends to be turned and bored with the ordinary percentage of pipes with plain ends.

The Pipes to be delivered free at the Hyderabad Railway Station within a period agreed upon from date of signing the contract.

Detailed Specification can be had on application to the undersigned.

All Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Government Rupees 1,000 in Government of India Promissory Notes, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers.

The Tenders should reach this office, not later than the 20th of July, 1893, after which no Tenders will be received.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. GAUNTLETT,
Officiating Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.
Hyderabad Deccan, 22nd June, 1893.

MARQUES DE MISA'S
PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.
GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen,
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
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III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,
At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 „ 25 „
Rs. 16 4 0 „ 30 „
Rs. 21 1 0 „ 35 „
Rs. 29 0 0 „ 40 „

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892 … Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date … Proposals for Rs. 10,37,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
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THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
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DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
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EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
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DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

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High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All orders are executed the same day as received.

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TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Phœnix Brand....................Cash, Rs. 26 0; Credit, Rs. 29 4

TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET."
A Special Blend of Scotch Whisky ...Cash, Rs. 25 0; Credit, Rs. 28 4

TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.
A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky ....Cash, Rs. 33 0; Credit, Rs. 37 4

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH."
Cash....................Rs. 28 8; Credit ....Rs. 32 0

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KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS THE VERY BEST BREWED.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS LIGHT BUT FULL FLAVORED.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS HIGHLY NUTRITIVE.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS FREE FROM SALICYLIC ACID.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. … per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
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20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.
ANY COLOUR.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 „ .. .. Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 „ .. .. „ 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. „ 4 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand: we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

TO OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO …
DINNER SHERRY
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES
OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—
All in well finished and seasoned wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the hours and half hours on a gong or extra large size bell.
8 day Clock, superior make .... Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large bell .... „ 40
Do. extra long case .... „ 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—
The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful inventions of the present day. It requires no winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.
ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE with dry battery complete .... Rs. 80
Do. do. do. .... „ 110

ARMY CLOCKS—
LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The object chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.
Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial.................. Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do. .... „ 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—
American 8 day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained black wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold wooden cases, very handsome, with brackets to match.
Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—
In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 8-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece................ Rs. 55
Ditto. Ditto. Clock .... „ 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DHOBIE'S ITCH CURED.

HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE
Has fairly won the name of "Ringworm Specific." One or two applications cure entirely this annoying Disease. As. 6.

HERMIT'S AGUA INDICA
Is a purely Vegetable Extract, employed in the cure of Dhobie's Itch and allied disorders of the Skin. It does not stain Clothes, nor irritate the Skin. As. 6.

23, HUMMUM ST., { MADON, SONS & CO., } FORT, BOMBAY

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MEDICINE
Fothergill's Madonal Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, Stimulates the Liver, regulates the Bowels and Kidneys, and clears the Skin. Is of sterling value to Sea Voyagers. Of all Chemists. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR YOU!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No 7 Small, for Ladies..............	3 8
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
		„ 4 Large	4 12
		„ 6 Largest......................	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER!
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 17.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is well suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 2…
This Pill is made from the *True Damiana* … which is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when … a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains … in addition, and for some cases is a more … paration.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient …

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is …

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. … Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, …

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., L…

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND …
FOR PRINCIPLE AND …
POLICY.
BY
TODAR MA…
[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,
THE AUSTRALIAN NOVELTY COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, JULY 1st.
Miss NINA TILLACK
Miss ALICE MAHER. Miss FRATIES
Mr. MIKE MAHER.
Mr. NED LOFTUS Mr. W. HUGHES
Mr. HARRY POWER. Mr. J. DALY
HERR DETTMER
IN AN ENTERTAINMENT CONSISTING OF THE LATEST
BALLADS, SERIOS AND DANCES,
JOKES AND COMEDIES.
THE FUNNIEST SHOW IN INDIA
AND
DON'T YOU FORGET IT.
A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.
POPULAR PRICES:
Rs. 3, 2, & 1.
Military in Uniform.—Half Price to Second and Back Seats.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
DOORS OPEN 8-30 P.M. LAUGHTER STARTS 9 P.M.
J. JACK,
PROPRIETOR.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of BOMBAY will be held in the Hall of the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July next, at 5-15 p.m., for the following purposes:—

1.—To adopt a PETITION to PARLIAMENT praying that practical effect may be given to the Resolution passed by the House of Commons for holding simultaneous examinations in India for admission into the Indian Civil Service; and to pass a vote of thanks to Messrs. Paul, Dadabhai Naoroji, and other members of the House of Commons who supported the Resolution.

2.—To adopt a Petition to the House of Commons drawing its attention to the grave injustice done to India in the apportionment of the Military Charges in England, and praying for redress in respect thereof.

DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Association.
June 30, 1893.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of seven per cent. per annum (Free of Income Tax), declared at the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending 28th February, 1893, will be paid on and after the 1st July next, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 10th June last, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. PHILLIPS,
Managing Director.
Victoria House, Byculla, 12th June 1893.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY the 28th proximo, at 1 P.M., by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, for the supply of 2440 Cardigan Jackets, country manufactured, required for Bombay as per Schedule No. 193.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

W. WICKHAM, Captain, A.C.G.,
For Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 29th June, 1893.

OUT of SINCERE gratitude I make this acknowledgment:—My wife AYESHABAI, daughter of FAKRUDIN, was seriously laid up for a long time. Numerous Hakims, Midwives and Doctors were tried but without any success. At last by the Providential advice of a friend I placed my wife under the treatment of Dr. Miss A. Walke, L. M. and S., 2nd Physician, Cama Hospital, who has thoroughly cured her, I must say given her a new life.

SAYID ABDOOL RAHIMAN.
Bombay, 30th June, 1893.

ROUGH CHIP STRAW HATS.
EX S. S. "MASSILIA."

NAVY BANDS. WHITE BANDS. NEWEST STYLES. } Rs. 3-8.

ASQUITH,
LORD & WHITMORE,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of NASARWANJI RUSTOMJI KATHOK, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The INDIAN SUCCESSION Act, 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act" NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of NASARWANJI RUSTOMJI KATHOK late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 22nd day of February 1893 and whose Will was proved by Bai Sunabai the widow of the said deceased, one of the two Executors therein named on the 29th day of May 1893 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executrix at No. 33 Medows Street, Fort, the Office of the undersigned her Solicitors on or before the 15th day of August now next ensuing and NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the said Executrix Will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Nasarwanji Rustomji Kathok deceased, among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice and she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 30th day of June 1893.

NANU & HORMASJI,
Solicitors for the said Executrix.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 10th July, 1893, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government Resolution stating that H. E. the Governor is pleased to appoint S. Rebsch, Esq., to be a member of the Corporation.

2. Letter from Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Esq., stating that he is proceeding on a tour for seven months, and requesting sanction to his absence from the meetings of the Corporation until about the month of November next.

3. Letter from the Acting Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfers, sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

4. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under:—Forwarding letter from the Commissioner and recommending the Corporation to sanction the sum of Rs. 5,000, for the purchase of one of Merryweather's small size 'Valliant' steam pumping engines and Rs. 243, the estimated monthly charge, for working and maintaining the engine. Further recommending the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 1,000, for the purchase of 11 automatic flushers to be erected in certain districts for the purpose of flushing gullies and sewers.

5. Requesting the approval of the Corporation, to the transfer of Rs. 658-1-11, from savings in the Executive Engineer's Department, general supervision and miscellaneous duties, to Accounts and Expenditure, Audit Establishment, to meet excess due to acting allowance payable to officers appointed to act for the Chief Accountant while on privilege leave.

6. Recommending the Corporation to sanction the excess of Rs. 11,097-11-4, on account of the cost of erection, &c., of the new boilers, engines, and pumps at the Love Grove Pumping Station, and Rs. 9,850 for the cost (a) of an economizer, (b) a penstock to the catch-pit, and (c) rails from the old boiler-house to the new one. The total sum Rs. 20,948, to be included in the Loan for the purchase, erection, &c., of the new Boilers, Engines, and Pumps at Love Grove.

7. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, stating that R. G. Oxenham, Esq., was elected Chairman of the Committee, in place of Dr. Thomas Blaney, resigned.

8. Letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to alter the line of one of the roads in Agripada as shown scored in red on the tracing submitted. Also requesting sanction to the Municipal ground, marked B and coloured green on the said tracing, measuring about 15,744 square yards, being given in exchange to Mr. Harjeevan Manekjee Mehta for a plot of an equal area belonging to him, marked A and scored in red which comes within the regular line of Haines Road.

9. Notice of motion from Dinshaw E. Wacha, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to state why Counsel's opinion has not yet been submitted to the Corporation in compliance with resolution passed on 8th December last.

10. Further consideration of letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction under Section 87 (b) of the Municipal Act, to his arranging with the Postal Department for an alternate day postal service to Tansa on payment of Rs. 19 per mensem. Further letter from the Commissioner.

11. Further consideration of letter from the Commissioner, requesting the Corporation to authorize him to request Government to permit the Forest Department to undertake the management of the Tulsi Forest on the terms stated in the letter.

Further letter from the Commissioner thereon.

12. Notice of motion from A. G. Viegas, Esq., on the subject of the unsatisfactory condition of the mortality returns, and that a Committee be appointed to suggest means for improving the same.

13. Notice of motion from Dinshaw E. Wacha, Esq., requesting the Commissioner to produce all the correspondence in connection with the tenders for the supply of stoneware, pipes.

14. Letter from the Commissioner, on the subject of the Sheep and Goat Market at DeLisle Road.

Resolution of the Standing Committee thereon.

15. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee requesting the Corporation to reserve for the Byculla Vernacular School a site on the Municipal vacant ground at Haines Road, stating that the ground to be reserved must be sufficient to accommodate 200 pupils in the building that may hereafter be erected thereon.

16. Resolution of the Standing Committee passing on to the Corporation the Report of the Health Officer for the first quarter of 1893.

17. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding the report on the working of the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary for the year 1892.

18. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding return of patients treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road, during the month of May, 1893.

19. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of letter from the Health Officer, on the subject of the payment of pension contribution on his salary.

20. Further consideration of letter from the Commissioner, submitting further report called for by the Corporation, on the subject of the acquisition of the Mount Estate for burial purposes. Further letter from the Commissioner, reporting on the above question.

Letter to the President, from Mr. Hoorjee Hunsraj, for Messrs. Cooverjee Heerjee and Co., on the question of the purchase of land on the east side of Mount Road, belonging to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., for the purpose of the opening of a burial ground.

Letter to the President, from Mr. David Solomon, forwarding petition from Messrs. Joseph Ezekiel, J. P., and others, protesting against the site proposed for burial purposes at DeLisle Road.

Letter to the Secretary, from Mr. Sorabjee Ardashir Khambata, forwarding petition to the President, dated 20th idem, from Messrs. George B. Pilcher, and others, protesting against the proposal to convert the site of land known as Mervan Baug, at Victoria Road, into a burial ground for the Mahomedan community.

21. Further consideration of letter from the Commissioner, recommending the Corporation to sanction the acquisition, for the purpose of a burial ground for the Beni-Israel community, at DeLisle Road at a total cost of Rs. 37,038 of a plot of ground admeasuring 5,12 square yards, or thereabout.

22. Letter from the Commissioner, recommending the acceptance of offer from the Britannia Mills Company, Limited, of Rs. 5,000 in full satisfaction of all claims against the Company, for the construction of road on the Tulsi Pipe Line, from the south side of Ferguson Road to Haines Road.

23. Letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, forwarding copy of the annual report of the working of the Institute for the year ending 31st March, 1893.

By Order of the Chairman of the Standing Committee,
J. LEASK,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, June 30, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAIT FOR THE BIG
AUSTRALIAN SHOW.
POSITIVELY OPENING BOMBAY,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12th.
The Giant among the little Shows.
Wait for the Big
AUSTRALIAN SHOW.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12th.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 1st proximo till the 1st August next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th June, 1893.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

CAPITAL ....$	500,000.
TOTAL ASSETTS ......$	3,538,915.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has been APPOINTED LOCAL MANAGER of the Company at Bombay and is prepared to issue Policies against Fire Risk at Current Rates.

DARCY LINDSAY,
Local Manager.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,

II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,

III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,

IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,

V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND..	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL................	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ..	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£833,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,873,239	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,658

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

NOTICE.
EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of the above Society will be CLOSED for STOCK-TAKING on SATURDAY, the 1st July, 1893.

For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 24th June, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 5th July next, Tenders for the early SUPPLY up to 500 tons of best quality MOULMEIN TEAK LOG TIMBER.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Loco. Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is "Moulmein."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st June, 1893.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of estates which have come under his charge:—

- HENRY READE COOKE, late of the Indian Civil Service, and Collector and Magistrate, Kaira District.
- ROBERT MORROW, Retired Warrant Officer, Bombay Ordnance Department, and late of Donegal, County Donegal, Ireland.
- CHARLES OSBORNE CREAGH OSBORNE, formerly of Rawal Pindee, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Battalion, Her Majesty's 6th Regiment, but late of No. 26, Palmeira Square, Hove, in the County of Sussex, C.B., a Lieutenant-General.
- MARGARET SPENCER, late of Nasik, European widow.
- JAMES SAMUEL LINES, late of Jacobabad, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway.
- WILLIAM ARTHUR McCULLOCK WALLER, late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.
- FRANK CHALK, late of Bombay, European, Solicitor and partner in the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham.
- EDWARD PHILLIP McGUIN, late European Overseer, Public Works Department, Zhob Division.
- ESSA HAJI ALLI MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant.
- ELIZA MORRIS, late of Bombay, Eurasian, Spinster.
- FRANK WOOLSEY, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 23rd Bombay Infantry.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LEWIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator General.
Admtr.-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, June 26, 1893.

ADAMS and Co., Cotton and Cotton Waste Merchants and Manufacturers, Chatham Mills, Manchester, England. All kinds of Cotton Waste suitable for Spinning and for the Manufacture of Waddings, Medicated Cotton, &c., Cotton Waste and Sponge Cloths for Cleaning Engines, Machinery, &c. All kinds of Cotton prepared expressly for the manufacture of Gun Cotton, Smokeless Powder and other explosives, Lamp Wicks and Candle Wicks, Bunting Flags of all Nations, Cotton and Woollen Flocks, Spun yarn, mops, cotton wools, waddings scouring flannel, Turkish Towels, etc., etc.

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WANTED

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M. K. KUMTHEKAR, Secretary,
School Board, City Municipality, Poona.
Poona, Municipal Office, 19th June, 1893.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Hill Gun Club will meet at Love Grove, Worlee [illegible], at 4-30 p.m., (weather permitting).
Cricket: Gymkhana XI. vs. XXII.
The Australian Novelty Company, Bombay Skating Rink, 9 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 5-30 p.m.
The Anjuman-i-Ilmi-e-Farsi Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 9 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURORS.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are not required to attend at the High Court this morning, but on Monday, the 3rd instant, at 10 a.m.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Sokar Mudupji, residing at [illegible]luxmi, reports that his servant, named Luximon, absconded on Thursday morning, taking with him a [illegible] watch and gold chain, of the collective value of Rs. [illegible]00.

MISSING PROPERTY.—Balkrishna Gajanand, a Municipal clerk, residing at Sankli Street, reports to the police, that, on Thursday evening, he dropped somewhere between his residence at Sankli Street and Parel Road, a white bag, containing currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 691-10-7.

BAI HEERABAI SYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, situated at Tardeo, during the month of June last, was 327, of which number 487 were new admissions. The number of males was 841, females 196, and children 290. The number of Hindoos 932, Mahomedans 205, Parsees 114, and Christians 76.

FEAST OF S.S. PETER AND PAUL AT ST. ANDREW'S, BANDORA.—On Sunday the members of St. Paul's Band, Bandora, will celebrate the feast of S. S. Peter and Paul the Patron Saint of the Band, in the Church of St. Andrew's. The High Mass will commence at 8-30 a.m., followed by sermon and solemn benediction. The above Band will be in attendance, and the mass chosen for the occasion is Mozart's No. 7.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Colbhat Lane, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, touching the death of Rowji Sadoo, aged forty-five years, residing in the locality. For the last one year the deceased was suffering from fever and cough, and he frequently said that he was tired of life and would sometimes commit suicide. On Thursday night he jumped into a well, which was close by his house. An alarm was immediately raised, and his body was taken out in an hour. Life was then extinct. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

SEAMEN IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Scott, Chief Officer of the s. s. Dragoman, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to prosecute E. McDonald, J. Fox, and A. Scot on a charge of being absent from the ship without the leave of the captain or the chief officer. The accused were articled seamen on board the s. s. Dragoman. They pleaded guilty to the charge of absenting themselves from the vessel without the captain's permission. The Magistrate sentenced each of them to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By the kind permission of the officers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Volunteer Band will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Band-stand, at 9 p.m. moonlight to-night (weather permitting):—

Lancers	Duke of Fife	J. Wood.
Overture	La Fidele Berger	A. Adam.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	A. Schubert.
Valse	[illegible]	Waldteufel.
Reminiscences of Scotland		F. Godfrey.
Galop	[illegible]ally	Reinsdroft.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers and the Royal Artillery team from Colaba. The kick-off will be at 5-30 prompt. Chairs will be provided for ladies. The following are the teams:—Rovers: Goal—Cleveland. Backs—H. Watson and L. McFarlane. Half-backs—A. J. Bradon, T. De G. Derry, and R. Robertson. Forwards—J. Allan, F. Lauder, Hickman, J. Barnett, and C. Brown. R. A.: Goal—Hazelgrove. Backs—Walton and Careless. Half-backs—Major, Mason, and Anderson. Forwards—Clench, Brown, Pollard, Wood, and Mathews. Match fixtures for July: on the 8th Rovers vs Military Medical; on the 15th Rovers vs. Yorkshire Light Infantry; and on the 22nd Rovers vs. G Co. North Lancashire Regiment.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—For London—Major Davidson, Mr. Furbisher, [illegible] Smith, Lt. Richards, Dr. Grey, Mr. Collins, [illegible] R. Wild, Major Routh, Mrs. Sewell, Lieut. P. Waddington, Mr. Morley, Rev. F. N. Hill, [illegible] Willcocks, Mr. W. Crossley, Mr. J. Pilkington, [illegible] Allen, Master J[illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Branson, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. J. Robert, Mr. [illegible]own, Mr. H. G. Pye, Captain and Mrs. A. J. [illegible], Mr. [illegible]. [illegible]—Captain O'Brien, Mr. A. E. Cruickshank, [illegible] W. Hewett, Mr. Brown, Mr. R. F. Leth[illegible], Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Menzies, Mr. H. C. Wright, [illegible] Hickman, Mr. Lycett, and Mr. C. S. Crole.

MUNICIPALITY AND STABLE-KEEPERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, about a dozen Hindu stable-occupiers were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with refusing to lay water-pipes in their stables, in compliance with a notice served upon them by the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. S. B. Master, who appeared to prosecute the accused, said that acting under the recommendation of the Health Officer, the Municipal Commissioner called upon the occupiers of certain stables to lay water-pipes in their stables as water in some wells was unwholesome. They refused to comply with the notice served upon them by the Commissioner, stating that they were not responsible for laying the water-pipes as they had rented the stables only for a short period and contending that the owners of the stables should be held responsible to lay the water-pipes. They also wanted to know by what authority the Commissioner had issued the notices. The Magistrate explained to them that the authority of issuing such notices was vested in the Municipal Commissioner. The accused, thereupon, said that some other occupiers of stables were not served with such notices, and they failed to see why the hardship should be inflicted on them alone. Mr. Master said that similar notices were served on all the occupiers of the stables. As the accused wanted to make a representation to the Municipal Commissioner and also to take counsel's opinion on the matter, the Magistrate adjourned the case for a month.

HIGH COURT—JULY 1.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Starling.)
For Investigation Pauperism.
[illegible]—In person—Shirput Bhiwa Arjoon Bhiwa Massook
[illegible]—J C Cama for pauper—Soonabai vs Kooverbai and others.
[illegible]—In person—Sathyabhamah vs Dwarkanath Jagonnath and others.
[illegible]—In person—Cassibai vs Bhaee Harree and another.

DOES TERRO KILL?

Anguish of mind has driven many to suicide, anguish of body never. This proves that the health of the mind is of far mo[illegible] the health of the [illegible] much more atten[illegible] ted cases of dis[illegible] and worry th[illegible] whole system [illegible] many men [illegible] grave [illegible] and thin[illegible] such fo[illegible] [illegible] the sy[illegible] did [illegible] know t[illegible] Tonic [illegible] Muller [illegible] [illegible] Roller for her [illegible]adding my testimony [illegible] of serious disease by [illegible] have suffered terribly [illegible] they [illegible]. Two years ago my [illegible]ly to dine, I had dull headache, [illegible] appetite and was almost blind— [illegible] symptom of Bright's disease.—Ed.) [illegible] lumps in the calves of my legs, and [illegible] pains, followed by diarrhœa, strength [illegible] accompanied by extreme pallor of the [illegible] the eyes and persistent swellings of [illegible], and my whole body was swollen [illegible] sharp stabbing pains pierced the [illegible] chills and fever would attack [illegible]. The [illegible] was so bad that I was afraid to even drink a [illegible]ter. I consulted a doctor, and he examined [illegible], and he said it was a bad case of liver disease [illegible] also Bright's disease of the kidneys; he prescribed medicine and liniments with mustard baths. I [illegible] "Doctor, if you will cure me, I will pay you what [illegible] like." He re[illegible] [illegible] hope for you." I said, "That's very hard." I never like to take a man's money," said he, "without telling him the truth, and I will come to you at any hour of the night you may send for me. He thought I should soon die, I gave his treatment a fair trial, but the swelling of my body increased so much that I had to remain in bed; the pains increased and extended all down the side, and my eyesight was so almost completely [illegible] consulted another eminent medical man who [illegible] me and testing my urine, said I [illegible] hopeless. I asked if he could cure me he [illegible] would do his best and if would continue his [illegible] I should improve; I did so and [illegible] but [illegible] better than water. Two friends [illegible] attention to Mrs. Moll's letter in the paper [illegible] cured of the same disease by Clements [illegible] procured a supply and taking it strictly [illegible] with the directions, the swelling began to [illegible] kept up the use of Clements Tonic, and now [illegible] been cured, my swellings have all subsided, [illegible] is as good as ever. I took a good many [illegible] that is nothing as IT HAS CURED ME and I [illegible] its value.—Yours truly, Thomas Irwin, [illegible] W." [illegible] that the [illegible] Tonic only [illegible] swindles are on the [illegible] Clements, 21 [illegible]scott-street, Melbourne.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MANAGER OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which C. A. Ellis, late manager of the Church Missionary Society, was charged by Rev. W. G. Peel, Secretary of the Society, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of about Rs. 7,588, the funds of the Society.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, conducted the prosecution, whilst Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

Rev. William George Peel, being further examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said: Previously to 1892 there were six different funds, namely, the Local Fund, the Pastoral Aid Fund, Church Expense Fund, Bombay Corresponding Committee I. F. & S. Fund, and the European Eurasian Fund. In the beginning of 1892 the first three were incorporated and formed into one fund and called the Indian Fund. The name of the Bombay Corresponding Committee Fund was changed into the English Fund, the fifth remained the same, and the sixth was amalgamated with the Indian Fund. During the time that Mr. Ellis was at Matheran I had the charge of the key and none of the documents on which the present charge is founded were there. Except myself no one else had access to the safe when the accused was away. When the safe was opened I took out the books and documents and locking them up in a cash-box placed the box in a private safe. I had made out a list of the documents. I can swear to the accuracy of the list. I produce it.

Mr. Roughton objected the list being put in as it was made out in the absence of the accused.

The Magistrate overruled the objection, and allowed the list to be put in. A note of Mr. Roughton's objection was made.

Witness further said that one Mr. Glaskin had come to the office on the 18th of January, at the suggestion of the accused to help him.

Mr. Roughton objected to any questions being put to the witness with regard to Mr. Glaskin, on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that no one else than the accused was implicated in the charge, but still he would show that the persons who were in the office had not any hand in the offence.

The Magistrate allowed Mr. Kirkpatrick to proceed, and took a note of Mr. Roughton's objection.

Witness continuing said that Mr. Glaskin remained in the office until the 8th of February. The accused informed the witness that Mr. Glaskin had come to assist the accused. Witness enquired as to the character of Mr. Glaskin's and the accused satisfied him on the point. He was not in the Society's service, and he got no pay; he was brought by the accused. As far as witness knew Mr. Glaskin had no access to the safe. He was doing no banking business at all. No real banking business was done during the time that Mr. Glaskin attended the office, between the 10th of January and 14th of February of the current year. In the Indian Fund and English Fund rough cash-books witness had since found two entries. In the Indian Fund cash-book it was entered that Rs. 766 had been sent to the Bank; and in the English Fund cash-book the sum of Rs. 151 was marked as sent to the Bank. But from the Bank pass-book witness found that Rs. 151 was never received by the Bank on account of the English Fund, and Rs. 766 were received by the Bank on the 21st February, instead of the 31st January, as marked in the rough cash-book. The entry with regard to Rs. 766 was altered by the accused to 21st February instead of 31st January.

Witness further said that accused had made an entry in the rough cash-book for the Indian Fund, showing that Rs. 358 were received in December, 1892. In the same book another entry was made, which showed that Rs. 270 were received between the 16th and 20th December. These two amounts had never been lodged in the Bank, although there was an entry, stating that the Rs. 270 had been sent to the Bank. Witness could not say in whose handwriting the entry was. There was no entry in the Bank pass-book showing that either of the amounts had been received in December, 1892. A sum of Rs. 2,036-9-1 was entered in the rough cash-book as received after those two amounts were received, and the Bank pass-book showed that the sum of Rs. 2,036 had been received by the Bank. A further item of Rs. 405 was sent on the 29th December; that appeared from the counterfoils of pay-slips. With the exception of one, all the other pay-slips were signed by witness. The exception was with reference to the pay slip for the Rs. 405, and that slip was signed by the accused. Although later lodgments were made witness could not find from the pass-book that the sum of Rs. 628 was received by the Bank. The pay-slip or the counterfoil for the same could not be found. From the cash-book there appeared a deficiency of Rs. 723. On the 16th January, a sum of Rs. 2,588-12-10 was sent to the Bank. Five pay-slips were prepared on that day, one of them being in the handwriting of the accused. After the slips were prepared it was found too late to send the money into the Bank, and therefore the money was handed over to Mr. Ellis to put it in the safe and send it into the Bank the next morning. The Bank pass-book showed that all the checks mentioned in the pay-slips were received by the Bank. The pass-book did not acknowledge receipt of the Rs. 1,081-4-10, but it did acknowledge receipt of Rs. 628. But witness knew nothing about the Rs. 628. He did not send that himself, nor did he [illegible] any one authority to [illegible] received the pay slip for Rs. 1,081 from the Bank, though his solicitors had asked for it from the Bank. Witness [illegible] the pay slip for the Rs. 628 lodged on the 17th January. The difference between the amount which ought to have been lodged and the Rs. 628 was Rs. 453-4-10, the amount in respect of which the accused was charged. Witness found a pay slip for Rs. 455-4-10 from the safe on the 10th of May last. It was in the handwriting of and signed by the accused. It was dated the 17th January. That slip was prepared without the knowledge of the witness. There was no counterfoil for the same found in the file. That amount was never sent into the Bank on the Society's account. Witness had received a pay slip from the Bank. It was a slip for Rs. 628, dated the 17th January last, and was in the handwriting of the accused. The pay slip for Rs. 1,081, signed by the witness, on the 16th January last, was never again seen by the witness. The Bank pass-book showed that Re. 1-8-0 was paid into the Bank on the 13th February last. The amount was not sent to the Bank with the knowledge of the witness, or by his authority. He had obtained the pay slip for the amount from the Bank. It was in the handwriting of and signed by the accused. The Rs. 94-0-6, the balance in hand Re. 1-8, and the Rs. 628 which had been lodged on the 17th January made up Rs. 723, the deficiency witness alluded to.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

WRITING about the drinking water of Chicago a special correspondent at the World's Fair says: "At table we often discuss the matter, in sight of Michigan all the while; and even between the sentence in which the evil is admitted, and that in which we decide that it behoves every one to be very careful, we somehow go on boldly quaffing from the iced goblet. Admit the worst that is to be said against the water supply of Chicago, and you may, I believe, still wish that every town were as well furnished with this necessity of life. The authorities of Chicago are fully aware that something has to be done, and for many years in truth, they have been doing something. One of their schemes is quite characteristic of the country. It is nothing less than taking hold of a river that Nature sends into the lake, and hurling it bodily back to find an outlet in the sea by way of the Mississippi. They will do it, too. The Chicago river is the sewer of the place, and the enormous works already in operation actually do, for the major part of the year, send the current off about its business in the other direction. For weeks and months little pollution goes into the lake, but in winter and flood-time the river gets the best of the [illegible]inery. Works are now in progress that are [illegible] perfect command of the mis[illegible] [illegible] true that the masses drink [illegible] is not passed through a [illegible] that they are not harmed [illegible] deal of fever and throat [illegible] and I know of several [illegible] have been installed here [illegible] the year who were all [illegible] is always filtered, [illegible] that is [illegible] grounds [illegible]ed water for [illegible] Company will be able to supply [illegible] glasses of the spring water above [illegible] at about a penny per glass. They have laid down 90 miles of pipes in order to bring this water direct from the springs. This beverage, however, is not particularly nice, while the Lake Michigan fluid is literally sweet water, most agreeable to the palate. The unpolluted and safe water of the mineral spring is something like London water after boiling."

THE death of Mr. Sam Adams, the proprietor of the Trocadero Music Hall, removes a very highly esteemed and popular personality from the variety theatre world. Mr. Adams was about 53 years of age, but looked much younger, having a very neat, bright, and cheery appearance. His father was a banker at Ware, in Hertfordshire, and young Adams was destined for a commercial life. He was brought up at a private tutor's, and one of his fellow-pupils was Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the author. Mr. Sam Adams's first venture was at the Philharmonic Hall at Islington, before it was turned into a theatre by the late Mr. Head, and placed under the management of Mr. Charles Morton. Mr. Adams for several years was associated with the old London Pavilion, and had much to do with the organization and building of the new hall. After this he joined Mr. Purkiss in the management of the "Royal" in Holborn, and continued as managing director of this enterprise some time after it was turned into a limited company. The Trocadero was his last speculation, first as manager, and afterwards as proprietor. He leaves a widow, and two daughters on the stage, one of whom is Miss Ada Blanche. His death will be widely regretted.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

CLOSING OF THE MINTS.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION.

THE following is a full report of the speeches by Sir David Barbour at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Monday:—

Sir David Barbour said:—"I have an important Bill to introduce which affects the Indian monetary standard, and as it is essential that the Bill should, if approved, be passed at the present sitting of the Council, I beg that the Standing Orders may be suspended."

The Viceroy declared the rules suspended.

Sir David Barbour said:—"I now move for leave to introduce a Bill which is intended to amend the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 and the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1882, with the object of altering the Indian monetary standard from silver to gold. It is not intended to do more at present than to stop the free coinage of silver at Indian mints and, as a provisional arrangement, to provide for the issue of rupees at those mints in exchange for gold at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee. The making of gold coins legal tender, the settlement of a permanent rate of exchange between the gold and silver rupee and other measures necessary for the final and effective establishment of a gold standard in India will be provided for by future legislation, and the light of future experience.

"If it had fallen to my lot to introduce this Bill some twenty years ago, I have no doubt that it would have been received with some surprise, and would have met with considerable opposition. It certainly would have been necessary for the mover of such a Bill to explain at great length the nature of a monetary standard, the dangers which might be expected if India maintained a silver standard, and the advantages to be gained by substituting gold for silver, and it would have been difficult at that time to have brought forward arguments in support of so momentous a change which would have commanded general assent. The events of the last twenty years, and the discussions to which they have given rise, have, however, greatly simplified the task. We are only too familiar with the evils from which we have suffered in recent years, and the gloomy prospect before us if we remain a silver standard are fully recognised. Nevertheless, the question of a monetary standard is surrounded by so many difficulties, and the change which it is now proposed to make will have such far-reaching results, that I must trespass on the patience of the Council while I review, as briefly as may be, the history of the use of the precious metals as money, and show in what way, and under what circumstances, we have arrived at the present position; what lies before us if we retain a silver standard, and why it is that Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India have come to the conclusion that we must attempt the formidable task of altering the Indian monetary standard from silver to gold.

"Very many articles have been used as a standard of value in different countries and at different times, but for reasons which will be found in any work on money, and which I need not enumerate, gold and silver were soon discovered to be the best materials for use as a standard of value and a medium of exchange in countries which had any pretensions to civilisation, and they came to be known in a special sense as the precious metals. There is no doubt that in the first instance they passed from hand to hand by weight, as they still do in many parts of China. In countries where both metals circulated in this manner, trouble and confusion arose, as they have arisen in the present day, from variations in the relative value of the two metals. The rulers of such countries found it necessary to declare the ratio of exchange at which gold and silver would be received in payment of taxes or tribute. The ratio which was declared was not an arbitrary ratio, but approximately the market ratio of the day, and the object of declaring it was to prevent disputes between persons who collected taxes and those who paid them, and no doubt also to get rid of the risk of fraud on the part of tax-collectors. The fixing of the ratio had, as we now know, a remarkable influence under certain conditions, in preventing or limiting fluctuations in the relative value of the two metals, and producing comparative stability, and the practice to which I have just referred is the origin of what has been known in recent years by the somewhat awkward name of "bimetallism," a system which has prevailed in more or less imperfect form from the earliest times to a very recent period. I shall have occasion to refer at a later period to this system of using both metals at a ratio declared by authority; but for the present pass to the next great step in the development of the standard of value and the medium of circulation, namely, the introduction of the practice of coining. I need not enlarge on the advantages which resulted from the introduction of this reform, as the convenience is obvious of having the weight and fineness of the pieces of metal in daily use as a circulating medium certified by authority. One invention leads to another, and from the introduction of the practice of coining and the issue of coined money by authority sprang the idea of legal tender. In very early times the creditor could demand his shekel of fine silver, but subsequently he became entitled under the law only to what the ruler of the country or his officers certified to be a shekel of fine silver. Most valuable inventions are liable to be abused, and the invention of coined money issued as legal tender has not proved an exception to the rule. As rulers in early times were subject to little restraint, and were not usually more enlightened than their subjects, they were readily induced to make a profit by certifying as a shekel of silver a coin which contained less than the full quantity, [illegible] was an easy transition [illegible] to coin made of totally different metal, and from that to something which was neither coin nor metal. The best example of proceedings of this nature with which we are familiar in the present day is the issue of what is called inconvertible paper money; or, in other words, pieces of paper which the Government of the day declare to be legal tender, but which are not convertible into coin, and depend for their value partly on the limitation of the quantity issued and partly on the hope that they may some day be made convertible into coin on demand.

"I have now shown that the progress towards a monetary standard, as the phrase is understood in the present day, has consisted of a few simple steps, which, however, required thousands of years for their accomplishment and for the general recognition of their utility. Among these steps was the fixing of the ratio or rather the declaring by authority the existing ratio between gold and silver, with the object of facilitating monetary transactions in countries where both gold and silver only circulated. This practice had an important secondary effect in tending to maintain the stability of relative value. It has only been generally abandoned during the last twenty years, and it is the abandonment of this system which has plunged us into our present difficulties in India. It is useless for us to discuss at present time whether that change of practice was, or was not, a beneficial reform, or whether or not it could have been avoided. There are those who hold that the change was, or will be, beneficial, and that it was an inevitable step in the progress of the world towards a perfect monetary standard. There are others who hold that it was a rash and dangerous innovation, and that the sooner we retrace our steps the better. I express at the present time no opinion on this question; it is sufficient for our purpose to note the fact that the change was made, that serious consequences have flowed from it which were not foreseen, and that it has plunged India into a sea of monetary troubles. The Government of India have failed in their efforts to induce the great nations of the world to establish the old system, and it is not the business of practical statesmanship to waste time in vain regrets for what might have been in the past, but rather to accept the inevitable, and to devote attention to making the most of the present and the future. As however, this important departure from the old system of double legal tender has had serious consequences during the past twenty years, as the consequences of the change are not yet exhausted, and as it is this change which has led to the present proposal to alter the Indian standard from silver to gold, I consider it necessary to note, as briefly as I can, the course of events which led up to it, and brought it about.

"In the middle ages the monetary standard of England was silver, and it was not till the reign of Edward III that a successful attempt was made to put gold coins into circulation. But from that time both gold and silver coins continued to circulate in England, the ratio of exchange between them being declared from time to time by Royal authority. The legal standard of the country continued to be silver, but coins of both metals were in circulation, and were frequently debased, and the ratio of exchange altered. What I have just said of England might, I believe, be said with equal truth of most European countries. At that time the inconvenience and loss to honest traders must have been enormous, and such as would not be borne for a day at the present time. Business was, however, conducted on very different lines from those which now prevail. The margin of profit was larger, and those who made their living by trade and commerce had to take things as they found them, since they possessed no means of applying a remedy. Our gigantic modern system of manufacture, trade and finance would have been simply impossible under such standards of value as traders of former times had to accept. Among other fallacies which prevailed in those days, it was commonly held that the wealth of the country lay in the gold and silver money which it contained; the measure of wealth had come to be mistaken for wealth itself. It was quite a common practice for a ruler to deliberately overvalue gold coins, with the intention of attracting gold from foreign countries, and great surprise was experienced when it was found that the over-valuation of gold necessarily involved under-valuation of silver, and that though gold was attracted by this device silver was exported to an equal extent, and no alteration was effected in the aggregate quantity of gold and silver contained in the country. Laws were passed against the export of both gold and silver, but such laws were, of course, easily evaded. It is difficult to imagine a more exasperating state of things than that under which both gold and silver circulated in different countries at rates fixed independently by the ruler of each country, and altered from time to time with the object of attracting gold or silver from neighbouring countries. Those evils appear to have reached a climax in England in the reign of James I. There is no doubt but that a large influx of silver from America, after the year 1545, tended to lower the value of that metal, but it has always seemed to me that the great alteration in the relative value which took place between 1620 and 1650 was largely due to the meddling with legal rates which took place in England and the adjoining countries at that time. There was no such alteration in the relative production of the two metals during those years as would suffice to account for it. After 1660 there was no serious fluctuation in the relative value down to comparatively modern times, a fact which I ascribe to the growing recognition of the futility of attempting to attract the precious metals from other countries by altering the legal ratio. In the reign of William III however, events occurred which have had a most important influence in shaping the monetary policy of Europe in the present century, and which require special notice. In that reign the currency of England fell into the most extraordinary state of confusion owing to the fraudulent clipping of silver coins, and gold coins commanded a very high premium for a time. When the debased coins were called in, and new and full weight coins were issued in their place, great trouble was experienced in reducing the premium on guineas. This premium was gradually brought down by executive order, but the final order left the guinea over valued as compared with silver coins, with the inevitable result that the new and full weight silver coins were exported, and the currency of England became gold coins, supplemented by light weight silver coins, which it was not profitable to export. The legal standard of the country continued to be silver. This state of things lasted till 1798, when the value of silver fell relatively to gold, and it once more became profitable to bring silver to the mint to be coined. By this time the English people had become accustomed to the use of gold, and an Act was passed expressly prohibiting the free coinage of silver.

"In the beginning of the present century the currency of England was composed of inconvertible and depreciated paper, and when, after the close of the great war with Napoleon, a return was made to specie payments, the legal standard of England was declared to be gold, mainly, I believe, on the ground that by the use of gold instead of silver for over 100 years the English people showed a preference for that metal. That people preferred gold to silver as currency at that time is probably correct, but that preference arose from their having been accustomed to use gold for over 100 years, and they were accustomed to use gold because gold had been over-valued in the first instance, and not, as has been sometimes said, because they were originally so strongly attached to gold that debtors preferred to pay their debts in gold at a loss to themselves rather than use silver. Never has there been in the history of the world, and never will there be, until human nature ceases to be what it is, a case in which of two sets of coins circulating side by side the dearer will drive out the cheaper. The formal adoption of a gold standard by England had no appreciable effect on the relative value of the two metals, because the majority of the nation still adhered to a silver standard, and the system of double legal tender prevailed extensively, especially in France, where there has always been a great store of the precious metals. This state of things lasted till 1873, and notwithstanding the great increase in the production of gold, owing to the discoveries in California and Australia, the disturbance in value was comparatively slight. So great was this stability that its continued existence came to be accepted almost as a law of nature, which would never be broken and the eminent economist Professor Cairnes, of whom I desire to speak with the greatest respect, actually placed the following opinion on record in 1872:—'I may now say that I am disposed to assign much less importance to this question of a change in the monetary standard of India than I did when the above passage was written. Reasoning assumed the probability of a serious divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, but I now believe that such divergence is practically out of the question.'

"I call special attention to the fact that this opinion was placed on record by one of the ablest economists of the present century, in 1872; or, in other words, just before the beginning of those fluctuations in the relative value of the precious metals and that depreciation of silver as compared with gold, which have brought this country within measurable distance of bankruptcy. We can now see that in reality the position in 1872 was full of danger. Gold and silver were both used as a standard of money, and divided the monetary work of the world between them. For a long period there had been a comparative fixity of relative value between the two metals, but the cause of this steadiness, the importance of maintaining it, and the readiness with which it could be destroyed, were practically unrecognised and unknown. On the other hand, the eminence which England, the sole gold using country of any importance, had attained in manufactures, commerce, and finance, had unconsciously led many people to believe there must be some special virtue in a gold standard, and as there seems to be a prejudice in favour of the metal which contains most value in little bulk, and gold had become relatively much more abundant than in former times, the monetary system of the world was in what may be termed a state of unstable equilibrium, and we were on the eve of changes which have produced a monetary revolution which is still in progress, and the force of which is far from being exhausted.

"We all know how the change brought Germany an altered standard from silver to gold; France and other States of the Latin Union closed their mints to silver; and the United States, where the currency was for a time inconvertible and depreciated paper, abandoned the system of double legal tender, a change which had the most serious results when a return was made to specie payments. Other nations followed in the same direction, and in India we were suddenly brought face to face with the great currency problem in its most disagreeable form, finding that the gold prices of silver fell, while exchange on England went down, and became subject to excessive fluctuations. It so happened that I was employed in the Finance Department of the Government of India at the time, and my recollection is that, in the first instance the general impression was that the mischief was done by the great Comstock Lode, which was supposed to be pouring out unlimited quantities of silver. Discussions and inquiry followed, and it gradually came to be recognised that probably the most momentous currency change that had ever taken place had been carried out with, I may say, the most complete failure on the part [illegible] world to recognise [illegible] or to appreciate the consequences that must follow. The question has been investigated by a special Committee of the House of Commons and a Royal Commission; has formed the subject of three international Conferences and given rise to a flood of currency literature. I will not say that no progress has been made in the education of the public mind, for I am satisfied that very much light has been thrown on the problem by the discussions that have taken place during the last twenty years; but I am sorry to say the increased knowledge has not led to unanimity of opinion and, what is more to be regretted, has not led to the application of any remedy.

"The disputants may roughly be divided into two camps—those who urged that the world should return to the old system of double legal tender, and those who maintained that financial salvation was not to be found outside the pale of monometallism. Thorough-going monometallists advocated the gradual extension of a single gold standard to the whole civilised world, silver having become, in their opinion, a discredited metal, no more worthy to be treated as a standard of value than cowries or cockle-shells. Another, and I believe a larger, section of the gold camp, favoured the notion of a gold standard by one-half the world, and a silver standard by the other. The latter proposal always appeared to me to be wanting in the elements of finality. It would have left the civilised world exposed to the evils of a break of monetary gauge, and I was unable to discover any good principle on which it could be decided what countries should adopt a gold standard and what countries should adopt a silver standard or how a country could be prevented from deserting from one standard to the other, with all the attendant monetary disturbance which necessarily results from such a change. It was said at one time and I believe quite seriously, that all rich countries should choose gold, and poor ones silver. It is instructive to form a mental picture of the proceedings of an International Conference, assembled for the purpose of settling the monetary affairs of the world in accordance with this remarkable principle. Unanimity of opinion would, for the first time in the history of such Conferences, be secured; but it would be secured by the representative of every nation declaring that he appeared on behalf of an undoubtedly wealthy and solvent community and one determined to march in the van of civilisation. If by any accident a nation could have been found willing to admit that it was too poor to enjoy the luxury of a gold standard, it would have been necessary for it in order to maintain currency equilibrium, to admit not merely that it was poor in the present, but intended to remain poor in the future, as any access of wealth at a future date would involve the adoption of the more fashionable standard. For my part I have always recognised that there is no permanent halting-place between a return to the old system of double legal tender and the gradual extension of a gold standard to all civilised countries. In the very first Financial Statement which I had the honour to deliver in this Council, I made the following remarks:—'It is needless to say that the question of the future relations between the gold and silver standards is one of great importance for India. The present condition is not one of permanent equilibrium; there either will be continuous progress in the direction of demonetising silver, and substituting gold, or the world will revert to the old system of a double legal tender.'

"In twenty years, during which the battle of the standards has raged, no practical measures have been taken for the purpose of restoring the old stability of value between the precious metals, and the only measure that has been adopted with a view to maintaining the value of silver is the purchase of that metal by the United States. That country has made a great effort to maintain the value of silver: firstly, by large purchases under what was known as the Bland Bill, and latterly by still larger purchases under the Sherman Act. As it happens the purchases of silver by the United States have latterly been contemporaneous with one of those great increases in the production of that metal of which the history of precious metals affords several examples. The Government of India have also kept open their mints, and in recent years India has absorbed a very large amount of silver. But the crisis to which I called attention in March 1889 has at length arrived. No international agreement has been obtained. Austria-Hungary and Roumania have definitely accepted a gold standard, and Russia is known to have accumulated large quantities of that metal. When I explained the financial position of the Government of India at the beginning of the current year I had to point out that in two years the fall in the rate of exchange had added Rx. 4,1[illegible],000 to the Indian expenditure. Gloomy as was the account which I then rendered to this Council I am far from suggesting that the case was hopeless, if only we could have secured some stable rate of exchange. On the contrary, I am satisfied that if exchange did not fall below the very low figure taken in the Budget, or if it did not fall materially below that figure, there would be no insuperable difficulty in the way of restoring financial equilibrium. But the really serious feature of the case was that there was no reason for hoping that exchange would not fall below the very low figure of last March, and there was could be no guarantee against frequent and excessive fluctuations. Above all we were exposed to the risk that the United States might suddenly cease to purchase silver. I estimate that if these purchases suddenly stopped, India would have to absorb a further sum of about Rx. 80,000,000 worth of silver yearly, and an additional burden of this magnitude suddenly thrown on India's trade with Europe would have a depressing effect on exchange, the extent of which it is impossible to foresee. The additional expenditure imposed on India by this cause would have brought us to national bankruptcy, or within measurable distance of it. It has been urged upon me by an authority upon questions of Indian currency, and one whose opinions I highly value, that even in the case I have supposed, it would be better for India to repudiate her obligations and accept bankruptcy than attempt to change her standard. That opinion I do not share, although I have been a bimetallist for years and am still a bimetallist, and by no means certain that the battle of the standards will be finally closed by any measure that this Council may pass to-day, or even by the cessation of silver purchases on the part of the United States of America. For weal or woe India has entered the ranks of civilisation. Her territory has been opened up by railways, the progress of human invention has brought her into close and daily contact with the great countries of the West; her trade and commerce increase year by year, and the tide has so far turned in her favour, that she has made a most promising beginning in the export of manufactured goods. The adoption of the same standard of value as that of the countries with which she maintains intimate financial and commercial relations, and whom she hopes to rival, is a necessity of further progress, and the discredit of national bankruptcy cannot and will not be accepted on her behalf. The Government of India have striven long and earnestly for such a settlement of the currency question as would leave India in possession of the monetary standard to which she has been accustomed, and they have striven unsuccessfully. In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government the time for a departure has come.

"A recital of the efforts which have been made by the Government of India during the last twenty years for a settlement of the monetary question would be a dreary catalogue of repeated failures. No practical purpose would be served by recalling them to mind at the present time, but it may not be uninteresting to the general public to call attention to recent proceedings which have led up to that decision to establish a gold standard in India which I am now explaining to this Council. In the beginning of 1892 the Bengal Chamber of Commerce called the attention of the Government of India to the fluctuations in relative value of gold and silver, and with reference to the fact that the United States had invited the different powers to a Conference for the purpose of considering the monetary question, the Chamber urged that the Government of India should promote an International agreement for the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio; and failing any such agreement that steps should be taken to have the question of a gold standard for India carefully and seriously considered by competent authorities. The Government of India practically accepted the views of the Chamber and recommended the Home Government, firstly, that if the United States of America or any other Government should make proposals for holding an International Conference for the settlement of the silver question, the strongest support should be given to the proposals; and, secondly, that if it became evident that an International Conference was unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and a direct agreement between India and the United States was found to be unattainable, the Indian mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver, and arrangements made to introduce a gold standard. The International Conference was duly held, and the representatives of India took part in it; but no conclusions, satisfactory or otherwise, were arrived at, and no separate agreement between India and the United States was concluded. Meantime, and before the International Conference met, a Committee was appointed, under the presidency of Lord Herschell, to advise whether it was expedient that any steps should be taken to modify the Indian Currency Act. This is the Committee which has attracted so much attention in India, and which recently made a report to the Secretary of State. It will be understood that the attention of this Committee was not directed to the question of the expediency or feasibility of obtaining a remedy by means of a general International agreement, or an agreement between India and the United States, but solely to the question of the expediency of attempting to establish a gold standard for India, that being the remedy which the Government of India had advocated in the last resource, and failing other suggested remedies. The question referred to the Committee is thus stated in the first paragraph of the report.

"The question referred to the Committee by your Lordship is whether, having regard to the grave difficulties with which the Government of India are confronted through the heavy fall in the gold value of silver, it is expedient that Her Majesty's Government should allow them to carry into effect the proposals which they have made for stopping the free coinage of silver in India, with a view to introduce a gold standard, and if we are of opinion that there is no sufficient ground for overruling the Government of India, but that the measures by which they propose to attain their object require modification, we are asked to offer any suggestions that we may think fit for the purpose.

"The practical measures which the Government of India had proposed for the introduction of a gold standard to India assuming the other suggested remedies failed were the following:—first, the stoppage of the free coinage of silver at Indian mints, by legislative enactment; second, the grant of power to the Government of India to declare by notification that sovereigns were legal tender in India at any rate not exceeding eighteen pence per rupee. It was not proposed that the mints should be opened to the free coinage of gold as soon as they were closed to silver, or that the ratio should be declared at once between gold and the rupee, but it was intended that the effect of closing the mints should be watched for some time, and if it was found that the rate of exchange was rising to an extent which [illegible] the [illegible] country, that the Government should interfere at once, and check the rise by declaring sovereigns to be legal tender at a certain rate. The highest rate which the Government of India were to be [illegible] to declare under any circumstances was eighteen pence per rupee. The Committee discussed the question of a gold standard for India in all its bearings. The report will be published to-day in India, and to that report I must refer those who wish for full information on the subject. They came to the conclusion that although there are objections which possess weight to any attempt being made to introduce a gold standard in India, yet, in view of all the circumstances of the case, this is the course that should be adopted; and they proposed one modification of the scheme put forward by the Government of India. The Government of India had proposed to close the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and to take power to declare the sovereign to be legal tender at a rate not exceeding eighteen pence per rupee, and to await the result of closing the mints and to be guided by the experience thus obtained in deciding on future action. To these proposals objection was taken on the ground that if the mints were simply closed, and no further steps taken, there might be a sudden and considerable rise in exchange, which would have injurious consequences, and excite apprehension in the public mind. For these reasons the Committee recommended that as soon as the mints were closed to silver, arrangements should be made for the issue of rupees at Indian mints in exchange for gold at the rate of sixteen pence the rupee, and for the receipt of sovereigns at Indian treasuries in payment of Government dues, at the rate of fifteen rupees per sovereign. These proposals have been accepted by the Government of India and approved by Her Majesty's Government, and the Bill which I now propose to introduce is intended to give practical effect to the scheme.

"The Bill which I am about to introduce provides for the closing of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver, the Government retaining the power to coin silver rupees on their own account. Arrangements for the receipt of gold at the mints at the rate of sixteen pence the rupee will be made by executive order, and so will arrangements for the receipt of sovereigns in payment of sums due to the Government, at the rate of fifteen rupees for the sovereign. Gold coins will not for the present be made legal tender, and consequently nobody will be compelled to receive them instead of silver rupees, unless he is willing to do so. The Government have also abandoned their intention to take power to declare sovereigns legal tender at any rate not exceeding eighteen pence per rupee. The ratio of exchange between gold and the silver rupee has not been finally settled. Making gold legal tender, and the rate of exchange as compared with the rupee at which gold shall be made legal tender, are matters which must be settled hereafter by legislative enactment, and in the light of future experience."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Sir David Barbour then said: "I now introduce the Bill, and move that it be taken into consideration at once. The provisions of the Bill are extremely simple, and the only change of any importance that it is intended to effect by means of it is to provide for the stoppage of the free coinage of silver at the Indian Mints. As however the Bill, though so simple in itself, is intended to carry out a most important change in the Indian currency, I will explain its provisions in detail. In the first place the Bill repeals sections 19 to 26 (both inclusive) of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870. These are the sections which provide for the coinage of all gold or silver brought to the mints by private persons. The quantity of gold brought to the mint for coinage is quite trifling, and as the gold coins now coined at mints are not legal tender, and as they will doubtless be superseded altogether when gold is made legal tender, it is undesirable that any more of them should be coined. This is the only change made in the Indian Coinage Act of 1870. The Bill also repeals clauses (b) and (d) of section 11, Indian Paper Currency Act, 1888, and a proviso to that section. Clause (b) refers to silver coin made under the Portuguese Convention Act of 1881; and as that Convention has come to an end, the clause is no longer required. Clause (d) provides for the issue of notes by the Department of Paper Currency in exchange for silver bullion or foreign silver coin, and if it were retained would permit of rupees being obtained for silver as at present. The stoppage of the free coinage of silver at Indian mints necessarily involves the repeal of clause (d) and the proviso ceases to have any meaning when clause (d) is repealed. In section 12 of the same Act an allusion to clause (b) which is now repealed, is struck out. Section 13 of the Indian Paper Currency Act provides for a portion of the metallic reserve of the Paper Currency Department, not exceeding one-fourth, being held in the form of gold. As the standard in India will in future be gold, the limitation of one-fourth is no longer required, and so much of the section as limits the proportion of gold to one-fourth is repealed. Sections 14 and 15 of the Act are entirely repealed. They refer to bullion or foreign coin tendered under section 11, clause (d), or section 12, and are no longer required, because Clause (d), of section 11 will now be repealed, and because it is not intended for the present that private persons should be allowed to tender gold for notes under section 13. Certain alterations are also made in sections 21 and 28, to bring these sections into accord with the Act as now proposed to be amended. I may here mention that a Notification will be issued under the authority of section 13 of the Paper Currency Act of 1882, as now amended providing for the issue of notes by the Paper Currency Department in exchange for gold, on the requisition of the Comptroller-General. The object of this Notification is to enable that officer to pass gold into the Paper Currency reserve if it should accumulate to an inconvenient extent in the Government treasuries. A Notification will also be issued under executive authority, authorising the public treasuries to receive sovereigns of current weight in payment of Government dues, at the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign. Another Notification will be issued under the same authority, authorising the Masters of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay to issue, under suitable conditions, silver rupees for gold at the rate of one silver rupee for 7·53344 grains (troy) of fine gold. This corresponds to an exchange of sixteen pence per rupee. These three Notifications will be issued as soon as the Bill is passed.

"Before calling on the Council to pass the Bill it will be well that I should notice briefly some of the objections which have been taken to the introduction of a gold standard in India. These objections have been very fully discussed by the Committee of which Lord Herschell was President, and the arguments for and against the proposal to introduce a gold standard into India will be found stated at length in the report. It has been said that the divergence in the relative value of gold and silver is due to the appreciation of gold, and not to the depreciation of silver, and if this be the case, it may fairly be argued that the introduction of a gold standard to India is wholly unjustifiable.

"With regard to this argument I have a preliminary observation to make. The words appreciation and depreciation, as applied to the standard of value, are ordinarily used without a precise meaning being attached to them. They are words which I would rather not use at all, if their use could be avoided; but in answering the argument to which I have just referred I must employ them, and I wish it to be understood that, for present purposes, I attach to them the somewhat indefinite meaning which is usually given them. In other words, by appreciation or depreciation of the standard of value I intend to denote a rise or fall in value due to causes primarily affecting the metals themselves, rather than the commodities of which the price falls or rises as the standard appreciates or depreciates. Using the terms in this sense, I have to remark that when gold and silver alter in relative value, it does not necessarily follow that the whole change is due to the appreciation of one metal or the depreciation of the other. There may be simultaneously an appreciation of the one metal and a depreciation of the other. One metal may appreciate at one time and depreciate at another. I must say that it does appear to me that there was an appreciation of gold after 1873, rather than a depreciation of silver. There was a greatly increased demand for gold at that time, while the production was rather falling off, and there was a very great fall in prices. These facts seem to me to point very clearly to an appreciation of the gold standard; and there are other arguments leading to the same conclusion, which I need not enumerate at present. On the other hand, there is equally good evidence that silver has depreciated during the past few years. Notwithstanding the fall in the price of that metal, the total production has continued to increase rapidly, and notwithstanding the fall in exchange, the imports of silver into India are larger than before. There has also been a distinct tendency during the same time towards a rise in Indian prices, and many complaints have been heard from persons on fixed incomes. The introduction of a gold standard at the present time may, therefore, be more correctly described as a measure intended to stop the present process of depreciation rather than as causing appreciation.

"It may, of course, be argued that there is likely to be an injurious appreciation of the gold standard in the future. And here we enter on very debatable and speculative ground, and there are really no means of coming to a positive decision either one way or the other. The question appears to me to resemble those problems that certain people are so fond of putting forward, such as: What will happen when all the coal in the world is used up? It is not possible to arrive at any conclusion on such questions, and from the practical point of view they possess little interest for us. If it is the case that the entire store of coal will in time be exhausted, we possess no means of averting that result, and had better leave the problem to those who will be affected by such a calamity. At present it is continuing to increase, for some years at any rate. Whether in the long run the demand will outstrip the supply to such an extent as to cause an injurious appreciation of the standard, is one of those questions affecting the future which we have no means of deciding, and with which we need not concern ourselves. If gold does appreciate, we shall, at any rate, be no worse off than other nations which have adopted that standard; on the contrary, we shall be better off, for we shall have escaped any appreciation which may have occurred in the last twenty years. Another objection is that with an over-valued rupee there will be great risk of false coining. I do not say that there will be no risk of false coining, but the experience of countries in which the silver currency has been over-valued for a number of years shows that this danger has been exaggerated. False coining on a small scale is not very profitable, and is not productive of much mischief, so long as the coins are made of good metal. False coining on a larger scale could not be carried on without the use of expensive machinery, and it is practically impossible. In any case, if there is to be false coining, what will affect the manufacture and issue of false coin is the amount of profit to be made; and the amount of profit will be much greater in America, France, England, and other countries than in India, because silver coins will be over-valued to a greater extent in those countries than in India. It has also been said that if India has a gold standard, the countries which retain the silver standard will have the advantage over India in the production of commodities for export. I attach no importance to this argument. So long as the Indian standard is itself a good one, a sudden rise in exchange will injuriously affect certain industries for a time. A sudden fall in exchange may give an undue amount of profit and supply a temporary and artificial stimulus, but the principles which regulate International trade rest on a totally different basis, and it seems to me an obvious truism that our manufactures and commerce will advance more rapidly under a system which gives India the same standard of value as her principal customers, than they could possibly do under a system which gives us one standard of value and our chief customers a different one—two standards varying in relative value from time to time in a manner which defies calculation.

"There remain certain objections which appear to me to possess weight. There is no doubt that the making of the rupee a token coin will be a source of loss and inconvenience to persons in India who possess uncoined silver, and, that the adoption of a gold standard must be decided, not with reference to any one consideration, or to a limited number of considerations, but after careful examination of all the circumstances of the case; and we must decide where the balance of advantage lies and act accordingly. It is true that persons who hold uncoined silver will lose; but, on the other hand, the same persons generally hold rupees also, and in respect of their coined silver they will gain. If trade with silver using countries will be injuriously affected in a corresponding degree—and the latter branch of trade is much larger and more important than the former—it is more than probable that some silver using countries with which we trade will also adopt the gold standard, and as time goes on the tendency will certainly be in that direction. If we succeed in establishing gold as the standard for India, it is also quite possible that some, or most, of the Native States of India may decline to adopt a gold standard; and as the land trade with foreign countries is not very important, and is subject to so many drawbacks already that the difference of the standard will be anything but an insuperable obstacle.

"One difficulty connected with the introduction of a gold standard into India requires special notice. When the Indian mints are closed to the free coinage of silver, the currency of India will become a token currency of unparalleled magnitude without a reserve of gold and this currency will be liable to have additions made to it by rupees being returned to India from the various foreign countries in which they now circulate and by rupees being transferred from the hoards in which they are now held. Under such circumstances it may well be asked whether it will be possible for us to make a gold standard effective at once: in other words, will the rupee be worth as much as sixteen pence from this day forward. To this question I cannot give a confident answer, and do not believe it possible for any one to do so. I have no doubt but that rupees will be returned from foreign countries, but do not think the amount so returned will be excessive. There is some risk of large quantities of rupees being thrown into circulation from hoards, and I was formerly of opinion that the probability of this course being followed amounted to a serious danger. In recent years I have attached less importance to this aspect of the question. I think that the process of bringing rupees out of the hoards in which they lie would in any case be so slow that it might never take place on any considerable scale, and that the risk would be greatly lessened if the business of establishing a gold standard be so managed as to maintain confidence and prevent a panic. It may be that a gold standard can be made effective from the first, though it will not be secure until there is a considerable amount of gold in the treasuries and banks; or it may be that the making of a gold standard effective, and the establishment of it on a secure basis, will involve a long and arduous struggle, and necessitate heavy sacrifices. Time alone can show which view is correct; but whatever the sacrifice and the trouble of attempting to establish a gold standard may be, they must be faced, and the object we have in view is one which would, I submit, justify us in running even greater risks. Our present position is not such that we can avoid risk and loss by avoiding action, and the attempt on our part to permanently maintain a silver standard under present conditions would, in my opinion, involve peril to this country of the most serious character."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Mackay said:—"I have had occasion to say a good deal on the Indian currency question during the past year or two, and I do not consider it necessary to say more at this time. But I cannot give an altogether silent vote on such an important Bill as that now before your Excellency's Council. I am completely in accord with the provisions of the Bill just introduced by the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour, and with the greatest deference venture to congratulate your Excellency on having succeeded in bringing forward a measure which will have the effect not only of restoring the finances of the country to a satisfactory condition, but which will also impart to trade and commercial transactions that legitimate amount of certainty of which they have been deprived for the past twenty years. The measure at the same time relieves the country of that dread of additional and serious disturbing taxation which has been weighing upon it for some time past. I look forward to a new era of prosperity and progress for India, and also a great development of the resources of the country through the attraction which will now be given to British capital, and I look upon the assimilation of the English and Indian standards of value as the removal of the only barrier which has hitherto prevented India from taking her place amongst the great commercial and industrial nations of the world. It would have been well for India had the step taken by your Excellency's Government to-day been adopted fifteen years ago. In the interval not only has the natural progress of the country been retarded, but actual and serious injury has been inflicted on many important interests. However, it is useless to look back with regret on what might have been. We are content to accept the benefit late as it is which is now at last being conferred upon the country, and we look forward to the future with renewed hope and confidence."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Sir David Barbour said:—"I now move that the Bill be passed, and in doing so I wish to add a few words by way of caution and advice to what I have already said. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the step which Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India have taken in deciding to establish a gold standard in India, but that step has been taken after the fullest discussion, and with a deep sense of the responsibility which has been incurred. It is the intention of the Government of India to carry the measure to a successful issue if it be within their power to do so, and I trust that they will receive the unswerving support of the Indian public in the course which they have adopted—a course which was adopted in the belief that it was essential to the welfare of the whole Indian community. If it should happen, as it may, that the gold standard is effectively established in India from this day, I desire to urge that no undue elation should be exhibited, and that no precaution should be relaxed. The change of the Indian monetary standard is a measure which will have far-reaching and possibly unexpected results, and the gold standard cannot be considered to have been securely established in India until it has stood the test of time and borne the shock of those financial storms which sometimes arise in the clearest skies. On the other hand, I would equally urge that we should not give way to alarm and despair if we should find ourselves confronted with serious and unexpected difficulties. The measure which we are engaged in carrying out has been adopted both with the full knowledge that serious difficulties might be encountered, and with the firm determination to overcome them if it is within our power to do so. To secure the establishment of a gold standard in India may be a work of time, and may involve heavy sacrifices, but what other road to safety is open to us? We all know the troubles that have been brought upon this country during the last twenty years by the difference of standard between India and England. Are we prepared to face another such period, and are our troubles likely to be less if we go back to the old state of things, after hastily abandoning the attempt to establish a gold standard? Sometimes it appeared to me that there were persons who held the opinion that the establishment of a gold standard would be a source of endless wealth to the Government of India. I know of no good foundation for that belief. I hope and believe that the establishment of a gold standard will relieve the Government of India from an ever growing increase of expenditure, and from harassing fluctuations, and that it will promote the general welfare of the community. But a good standard is not in itself a source of income, and it will be as necessary under a gold standard to practise the old fashioned virtues of economy and prudence as it was under a silver standard; and neglect to do so will involve the same consequences in both cases. I will even go further, and say that economy is specially incumbent on the Government of India during the next few years. Confidence is a plant of slow growth in the financial world, and the people of India are apt to distrust anything that presents a novel appearance. If the public lose confidence in the success of our measures the difficulties of establishing and maintaining a gold standard will be enormously increased. There are two lines of policy by which I think it is possible to promote confidence, and I earnestly commend them to those who may be entrusted with the management of the Indian finances during the next few years. The first is to take care that each succeeding year shall close with a substantial surplus and the second is to avoid at all hazards an increase of the home charges. I am afraid there is not much originality in these recommendations, but they are the best which one and twenty years' experience of Indian finance enables me to offer."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	32 79	30 35	30 41	27 65
Friday, June 30	0 03	0 0	0 0	0 2
Total	32 82	30 35	30 41	27 67
Total fall to 30th June to 1892	11 51	11 18	11 31	13 37
Total fall to 30th June to 1891	11 66	1[illegible] 15	13 0	11 21

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid over the greater part of the country lying to the north of latitude 18°, and moderate to slight to the south of that parallel. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderate. Winds are cyclonic to the north of Latitude 20°, while variable breezes prevail in other districts. The force has been strong to a gale at Neemuch, Veraval, Sholapur, and Belgaum. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Neemuch, 16 at Bombay and 11 at Agra. The maximum temperature is from 7° to 17° below the normal at Saugor, Neemuch, Rajkot, Jhansi, Agra, and Delhi, and the minimum 5° in defect at Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin [illegible], over an inch at Karwar, [illegible] and Mangalore, and light to moderate at Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Calicut, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Poona, Surat, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Neemuch, Veraval, Rajkot, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Jacobabad, and Karachi. The storm centre which lay somewhere in the neighbourhood of Ajmere has moved in a north-westerly direction. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal, and light to moderate showers are probable over the greater part of the country. In Mysore and the Madras Presidency, humidity and cloud proportion are both increasing, and promise local showers. The isobars indicate the probability of a low pressure area far to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay. They also show that the monsoon current has fallen light on and off the West Coast, but is moderate to fresh up to Longitude 60° E.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 29th June, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·669
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·889
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·9
General Directions of wind*	SW. WSW. SW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	383
Fall of Rain	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
" " year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th June	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Dr J Gray, Cabul
Mr A L Collins, Cabul
* Mr H McMicking, Poona
* Mr J A Rowlands, Poona
* Mr E O Brownlow, Karachi
* Mr and Mrs J H Webster, Madras
* Miss Webster, Madras
* Mr C J Clark, Poona
Mr M I Sargon, Berars
Mr and Mrs A Shewan, C S, Poona
Mr C A Peringotte, Italy
Capt and Mrs Colomb, Poona
Mr and Mrs Middleton, Baroda
Dr and Mrs G McReddie, Harda
Miss Traichie, Calcutta
Mr A McFinlane, Allahabad
Mr A E Skinner, Allahabad
Col Moore, Poona
Mr C S Crole, M C S, Madras
Capt F L Holloway, Madras
* Miss A E Rooke, Delhi
* Miss B Thorn, Delhi
Comdr and Mrs H Black, R I M, Poona
Mr G Sigl, Bombay
Mr L Wright, do
Mr E R Jardine, do
Mr R Troup, do
Mr J H Robinson, do
Mr A Brawn, do
Mr E Ketchlee, do
Mr C W Carsons, do
Mr R Corfield, do
Mr W Dowley, do
Mr D Jaffrey, do
Mr S Kiddie, do
Mr T Anderson, R I M, Bombay
Capt H Melville, Bombay

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th June 1893, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	70[illegible]	10	1,110
Or per mile of Railway	16	[illegible]	...	44
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	12,067	18,[illegible]	411	31,[illegible]
Total for 22 weeks	12,467	19,[illegible]	421	32,[illegible]
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

MR. WALSH WRIGHTSON, Financial Assistant to the Director of Public Works, Colombo, has been bitten by a mad dog, and has decided to leave for Paris to seek M. Pasteur's advice and treatment at once. The accident occurred in this way. A terrier belonging to him had been ill for some time, and a few days ago began snapping at everybody who came near him and at the fowls in the yard. He was chained up at once, and when Mr. Wrightson came home in the afternoon he had a look at the dog, and put his hand on its back when he seemed to be in pain. The dog turned round at once and fastened his teeth in his hand, catching him in the fleshy part between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand; so firmly did the dog hold on that Mr. Wrightson had to use all his strength with the other hand to force the dog's jaws open and so release himself. Proceeding at once to Dr. Murray's he was unfortunate enough to find him out, and it was not till next morning that he had the wound cauterized. The dog died the next day, and Drs. Tothill and Lye, who held a [illegible] on the body, declared it to be mad without doubt. Mr. Wrightson has, therefore, decided to proceed to Paris at once to be treated by M. Pasteur.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Roughness, Acne, Disfigurements, [illegible] and Scurf, etc., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and Beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

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TEAS! TEAS!! Fresh Consignments! Fresh Consignments!! The Cheapest and Best Teas, Superior to any previous consignments, to be had now at the well known and only Tea Emporium in Bombay. Come or apply sharp to MORTON, MAJU & CO., 23, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA
H. E. LORD ROBERTS, Commander-in-Chief, India.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE secret of our REPUTATION lies mainly in the care we take that every pair of Spectacles supplied is precisely adapted for the correction of the particular defect of vision in each individual case.

Simple or combined cylinder, and bifocal lenses, can be cut to any formula, at our own Factory, in a few days.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S
VIOLET NEUTRAL TINTED GLARE-GLASSES
Are the best protection for the eyes from the sun and dust They can also be provided with power for correcting the refraction.

Mount Road, MADRAS. Hare Street, CALCUTTA. Rampart Row, BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT.—VENDORS & BUYERS of second-hand MACHINERY in working order will save time and trouble by registering their goods or inquiring at—
FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

SEEDS AND BULBS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF THE CHOICEST VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

JUST to hand in Grand Condition. Fully Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue ready in July; free on application. Postage As. 2½.
GRAND FLOWERING BULBS OF
SEEDLING AMARYLLIS.....Rs. 4-8 doz. Rs. 30—100.
AMERICAN GLADIOLUS...Rs. 5-0 doz. Rs. 33—100.
Anemones, Ranunculus, &c., &c.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
A thoroughly Practical Treatise on all pertaining to the Garden. Cloth Rs. 5.
Limp Paper .... Rs. 3-8

TO LET.
WHYTBANK CASTLE, Barlowgunge, Mussoorie.
A most commodious residence, commanding Magnificent view. Rent reduced to Rs. 1,000. Apply
HIMALAYA SEED STORES.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
Duncan Road, opposite Treacher and Co., Byculla.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have much pleasure in certifying that Mrs. Bond has satisfactorily assisted me in several cases of confinement, most of which were difficult. She has also had independent charge of several Gynæcological cases, all of them resulting in a perfect cure. Her knowledge of Obstetrics and Gynæcology is very praiseworthy, and I can safely recommend her for such cases.

V. E. NAZARETH, M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.
Karachi, 20th March, 1890.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
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Duncan Road, Byculla.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights, with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE................................Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Merida, 1487 tons, Captain F J Tompsett cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE s s St Giles, 2201 tons, Captain G Mundle, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1149 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s s Swordsman, 663 tons, Captain A McDermott, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE s s Horsley Tower, 2077 tons, Captain J Brunstrom, which was put back, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (28th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Weeden, Mr Menensis, and 26 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,31 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (20th May) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Davidas and infant, and three deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at noon from the Victoria Dock, No. 7, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Amphitrite—Captain B Vidos. For Trieste—Mr and Mrs Kinealt, Mrs G D McReddie, Captain F W Mcdonald, Mr John Spinner, Mr G Zeblweger, and Mr A Braun.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dte	Agent.
A	St. Giles	2202	Mundle	M.&L'pool	1-7	Nixon&Co
B	Cy. of Dundee	2612	Hadey	Liverpool	5-8	Ir C Forbes
C	Pancras	2781	Young	Not fixed	7	K Nixon
E	H M Bell	1933	White	Dunkirk	5	F Muir&Co
F	Swordsman	663	McDermot	Zanzibar	1	V Ebrahim
G	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Assam
H	Huzara	1370	Blatt	Not fixed		Mackenzie
K	Lombardy	1736	Young	Jeddah	5-11	C Joosub
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shphrd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shphrd & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shphrd & Co
M	Satrunji	547	H Heyser	Marmagao	1-7	Shpherd & Co
N	Merida	1487	Tompsett	Port Said	1-7	Wallace &Co
P	Almora	1676	Ingram	Not fixed		Mackenzie
Q	Glenloig	2018	Hay	Hamburgh	4-7	Mackintosh

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Dte	Agent
1	Massilia	2742	Fraser	London	14-?	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Woodhouse	Liverpool		WA Graham
3	Bisagno	1427	C Barbas	China	5-7	Branchi
4	Shannon	2048	Crewe	London	30-6	P & O Co
5	Teheran	1671	Leigh	China	3-7	P & O Co
6	Ravenna	1915	Brown	China	14-7	P & O Co
7	Amphitrite	2321	Vidas	Trieste	1-7	L S N Co
8	Dragoman	1785	Pale	Antwerp	5-7	Nixon &Co
9	L Tower	2031	Tregurthen	Antwerp	30-6	Muir &Co
10	Lord Erne	3647	Dunn	Amsterdam		J Heyn
12	P. Melbourne	300	Smith	Dunkirk		Macintosh &Co
13	Sir Lancelot	sp. 886	Brebner	Mauritius	1-7	Ebrahim
13	H. Tower	2087	Brunstrom	Dunkirk	30-5	Muir &Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Rajpootana (s) Karagola (s)	Hugill Robertson	Calcutta May 20. Karachi June 28.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Lansdown Tower (s) Horsley Tower (s) Patna (s)	Tregerthen Brunstrom Kendall	Antwerp Dunkirk Calcutta &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Merida, Tompsett, for Port Said.
„ St Giles, Mundle, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Shannon Crewe, for London, &c.
„ Swordsman, McDermott, for Zanzibar.

The steamer Bhundara, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

City of Dundee (s), 2517, Halley
Australia (s), 2321, Woodhouse
St Giles (s), 2202, Mundle
Massilia (s), 2742, Fraser
Shannon (s), 2050, Crewe
Dragoman (s), 1785, Pole
Indrapura (s), 2510, Sanders
Kt of St George (s), 2999, Bevis
A J Balfour (s), 2228, Sproul
H M Bell (s), 1936, White
Port Melbourne (s), 3011, Smith
Glenloig (s), 2018, Hay
Lord Erne (s), 3647, Dunn
St Pancras (s), 2782, Young
Merida (s), 1487, Tompsett
Amphitrite (s), 2486, Vidos
Drumfell (s), 18, Steidelman
Bisagno (s), 18
Brindisi (s), 21 Blackburn
Nizam (s), 161
Ravenna (s), 6 Brown
Teheran (s), 1, Leigh
Thibet (s), 166 Jenny
Lombardy (s), 71
Almora (s), 17
Golden Fleece (s), Way
Sir Lancelot, 1 Brebner
Burdon (s), 19
Horsley Tower (s), 2078, Brunstrom
River Indus (s) 2253 Scott
Queen of Engl'd, 50, Spencer

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Lapwing, Dare
R I M S Dalhousie, Black
R I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Canning, Chandler
R I M S Clive, Street
R I M S Elphinston, Holland

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
June.
26 Ellora s .... Sheldrick ..... Bombay, May 26.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—77 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
City of Dundee s—52 bales wool, Jaddowjee Carr; 125 cwts [illegible] N Fatilly and Co; 30 bales wool, N[illegible] Khatao; 300 cwts yarn, L Nursey; 50 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 78 bales wool, Fragjee Da[illegible]; 56 bales wool, T Chinnondas; [illegible] bales wool, R Pritamdas; [illegible] bales wool, F Shoobeb; 50 bales skins, N Futehally.

FOR LONDON.
Massilia s—150 bales hemp, John S Kersten.
Shannon s—3 boxes gold bar (Rs 60,000), David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Dragoman s—2,285 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 17,075 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts rape-seed, Tyabjee and Co.
Indrapura s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,250 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co; 800 cwts linseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 122 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 909 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 962 cwts oil cake, Martin and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.
H M Bell s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 300 bags horns, Prier de Saone and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Glenloig s—501 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
St Giles s—662 cwts wheat, 400 cwts mowraseed and 3 cwts rapeseed.
Australia s—1 case woollen carpets, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.
Nizam s—8 cases gold stones, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, The Union and M Co; 92 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 170 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 19 cwts sharkfins, M Mooraj; 25 bales twist, D S Mooljee and Co; 50 bales twist, T Moolji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Nizam s—150 bales twist, S Motilal; 35 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 25 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 25 bales twist, D T Moolji and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Nizam s—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 100 twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 400 bales twist, Tata and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 30.
Beresford, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, proceeding home, from Mhow.
Waddington, Lt, Bo R A, proceeding home, from Kirkee.
Warner, Lt, Bo 3rd Lanc H C, on leave, from Hingoli.
Page, Capt, Bo, Adjt, BB & CIRy Vol, on leave, from Ajmere.
Holloway, Capt, Ms, 4th Pioneers, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 30.
Jones, Surgn-Capt, Bo, 7th Lanc, on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 1st July.

1. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday next, the 3rd Instant at 6 p.m.

2. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Sergt. W. D. Small, "F" Company, from 1st July to 31st December 1893.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—3441 Vol. H. A. W. Fitzpatrick.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging at the Cooperage, at 7 o'clock, this morning.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 1st July.

The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 4th Inst., 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 7th July, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 4th Inst., 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 7th Inst., 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter .... July 7th, 2h. 56·6m. a.m.
New Moon .... „ 13th, 5h. 38m. p.m.
First Quarter .... „ 20th, 9h. 53·8m. p.m.
Full Moon .... „ 29th, 1h. 1·2m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 1	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana XI vs. XXII. Bombay Skating Rink: The Australian Novelty Company. Bombay Presidency Association, Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 27	6 40	0 4m 1 2a	5 57m 7 5a
Sun. 2	5th Sunday after Trinity. English Mail expected per s. s. Assam.*	5 27	6 40	0 42m 1 36a	6 32m 7 42a
Mon. 3	The Australian Novelty Company. Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 27	6 41	1 21m 2 11a	7 9m 8 20a
Tues. 4	The Australian Novelty Company. Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Ministering Children's League, Cathedral School, 5-30 p.m.	5 28	6 41	2 8m 2 48a	7 47m 9 [illegible]
Wed. 5	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. The Australian Novelty Company. Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Gymkhana Monsoon Mud Sports.	5 28	6 41	2 55m 3 27a	8 28m 9 44a
Thur. 6	The Australian Novelty Company. Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 28	6 41	3 [illegible] 4 9a	9 17m 11 [illegible]
Fri. 7	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Departure of the English Mail per [illegible]	5 28	6 41	4 [illegible] 4 [illegible]	10 18m 11 38a

*Last Mails on Monday, at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

A FURTHER drop of 3⅜d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday; and in New York, the metal was 4 cents cheaper, at 63 cents per oz., and Exchange on London having receded half a cent. to 4·83 dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. lower in London, at £69½. Consols were unaltered at 98⅞, and Indian Sterling Loan at 108½. The Indian Council allotted 4 lakhs of extra Bills in Calcutta, at 1s. 3⅞d., which is 1/16 below the rate obtained for the trifling amount of the regular allotment on Wednesday, but the same as that of the half lakh of extra Bills placed thereafter. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London remained at 1s. 3 5-8d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 97¼: Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·17. The weekly shipments of Specie to Bombay consisted of £30,000 on Silver, and the same amount in Gold.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday again showed no change in the position of the Banks' Reserve, which remained at 50 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate was still 2½ per cent.; and the market rates of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper were 1¾ and 2¼ per cent., respectively.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats firmer; and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales including 500 East Indians. Spot prices, except for "fine" and "Good" Belatee, which were 1-16d. higher, were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 5-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 9-32d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 5-16d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, a further decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 7⅞ cents, and September Futures were 7 points lower, at 7·81 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Thursday's Receipts	3,000	6,800	2,000
Five days' do.	14,000	15,300	12,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892	4,925,000	6,998,600	6,847,500

The only purchase reported in our local Cotton Market to-day is the purchase of 100 bales of Bhagalkote by a Mill, at Rs. 175 per candy; and the tone of the market has been dull, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower, all round.

WHEAT also remains a dull market with very little business passing; but prices show no further change.

SEEDS have been quiet in tone with a moderate export business doing. *Linseed* has advanced in value 2 annas per cwt., while *Rapeseed* has declined one anna, this evening's quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 7-10-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. „	7-1-0
„ „ Cawnpore. „	6-10-0 „ „ 6-12-0 „
„ Red „ „	6-1-0 „ „ 6-3-0 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,728	bales.
Wheat	12,664	cwts.
Linseed	7,938	„
Rapeseed	7,035	„
Poppyseed	761	„
Rice	1,304	„

FREIGHTS.—With the usual mail day dulness added to the previously existing state of things, this market has been without business to-day, and quotations, in the continued absence of transactions, are to a great extent nominal.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and remained in the same state during the morning, Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 3 13-16d. for future transfer, has been done to a fair extent; but Merchants' Bills have been extremely scarce, even at 1s. 3 31-32d. This afternoon we closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		......1s. 3 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	......1s. 3 25-32d.	
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 3 7-8d.	
Credits	3 do.	......1s. 3 31-32d.	
Francs	3 do.	......1·67⅛	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The June settlement took place to-day in a steady market on the whole, though at some decline from last evening's rates for Fours. 107⅝ was first quoted for Fours for Money, and 106⅞ for the next Account; but 107 5-16 was eventually named for cash, and 106 11-16 for the next settlement, these having been the closing quotations.

SHARES.—There has been no further movement to speak of in this market to-day; a decline of Rs. 60 in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 55 in Maneckji Petit Mill shares being the only changes in our list this evening.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Saturday July 1.
6 p.m.—Communicants' meeting.
FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 2.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Celestis.—Hymns 450, 255 and 558.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 540, and 370.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Anthem—O Lord our Governor—Marcello.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service.)—Hymns 203, 248 and 242.
8 a.m.—Choral—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
5 p.m. Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).—Hymns 261, 231 and 225.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
7-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 273, 208 and 323.
[illegible] p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 182, 184 and [illegible]
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
[illegible] a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.—Hymns 28 and 317.
[illegible] p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 193, 285 and 370.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Dedication Festival.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Bisc[illegible]
10 a.m.—Children's Service and Distribution of Prizes.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
Alms for general expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
Colaba (Causeway).
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.
Byculla (Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 334, 275 and 377.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 389 and 341.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
4-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible class,
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.
Psalm 100, Hymns 74, 41, 272 and 285.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. "City of Dundee," in the Princes Dock on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended June 17, 1893, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	89,0[illegible]	2,10,000	4,000	3,03,000
Or per mile of Railway	19[illegible]	455	9	657
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	23,08,771	59,97,968	91,431	83,98,170
Total for 24 weeks	23,97,771	62,07,968	95,431	87,01,170
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	57,965	31,873	3,074	3,25,912
Per mile of Ry do.	191	509	7	707
Total to corresponding date do.	23,35,394	[illegible]	1,42,460	84,36,229

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 22,912
Decrease to date .... „ 2,64,941

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.) Approximate return of traffic for week ended June 17, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,45,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	191	3	266
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	28,96,678	87,97,9[illegible]	[illegible]	1,18,02,832
Total for 24 weeks	30,17,678	91,17,989	[illegible]	1,22,47,932
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 1,674·02 miles open)	1,13,100	4,01,728	[illegible]	5,29,359
Per mile of Ry do.	67	240	[illegible]	311
Total to corresponding date do.	34,37,531	88,45,953	1,35,7[illegible]	1,21,39,265

[illegible] for the week .... Rs. [illegible]
[illegible] to date .... [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTICING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES IS TWO RUPEES. ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TREVITHICK—June 30, at Bombay, the wife of R. Trevithick, Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter. (English papers please copy.)

DEATH.

ROWBATHAM—June 30, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, of typhoid fever, Hugh Rowbatham, of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., aged 35 years. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

OTHER RESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACANDREW—June 14, at Pachmarhi, the wife of Mr H J M MacAndrew, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

HEBBERT—June 23, at Rose Cottage, Simla, the wife of F B Hebbert, Esq., of a son.

MULLALY—June 26, at Amritsar, the wife of J J Mullaly, Esq., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1893.

MRS. DUNCAN'S "Simple Adventures of a Memsahib" comes before the world with the external appearance of a novel, but it has no story, no exciting incidents of love or war or of the chase, no striking characters. Mr. Browne, the hero, if hero he may be called, is a most ordinary specimen of the mercantile Anglo-Indian with all the virtues and prejudices of his class, and nothing to distinguish him but the commonplace excellence of common-sense and a gift of dry cynical humour. His wife is if possible a still more ordinary person. She is represented as destitute even of the gift of humour, and only succeeds in securing the interest of the reader by her natural unaffected character and by her genuine affection for her husband. The whole book is taken up with the details of the domestic and social life of these two commonplace people, their marriage, their house hunting, their shopping, their interviews with their servants, their evenings at home, and the dinner parties in which they take part as hosts or guests. Such a volume can hardly be appropriately called a novel. It is more like a collection of essays on social and domestic life in Calcutta. The experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Browne are for the most part such as might befall any young couple starting married life in Calcutta on a small income. Their dialogues and their conversations with their neighbours remind us of Mr. F. Anstey's contributions to *Punch*. They give as literal and unexaggerated a reproduction of the ordinary conversation of the ordinary Anglo-Indian and his wife, as is given by Mr. Anstey in his *Voces Populi* of the remarks made by average Londoners in their hours of leisure at public exhibitions and private parties. These conversations enliven the book and pleasantly alternate with the graphic pictures of Indian life sketched by the authoress in her own person, so that the whole combines plenty of amusement with a considerable amount of valuable information. It should, therefore, be regarded in future as an essential part of the outfit of every young lady who comes out to India with the intention of committing matrimony. For those who already are settled in this country it will supply a realistic representation of their every-day life. For those who have retired from India it will vividly recall the past, the many sorrows and troubles of which were once very real; but in the retrospect all is softened into pleasant memories of old friends and old associations.

From Mrs. Duncan's account it is plain that there is a close resemblance between the principal features of social and domestic life in Bombay and Calcutta in spite of the fourteen hundred miles which separate the two cities. One or two superficial differences we notice. At Calcutta the colder winter justifies the inhabitants in having fire-places which they pretend to enjoy sitting round on cold wintry nights. As a natural consequence of the fire-places they have ironmongers' shops where they can buy such English luxuries as pokers and tongs, or stoves to supply the want of fire-places in those houses which have none. In Bombay no one pretends to need fires, and we do not know of the [illegible] of such an institution as an ironmonger's shop [illegible] the [illegible] European shops which brighten up the principal streets of the Fort. Add to this that Calcutta has a Viceroy at the head of its society instead of a Governor, that there ladies newly arrived call on old residents instead of being called upon by them, that many people live in boarding-houses rather than in houses of their own, and the number of differences between Calcutta and Bombay is pretty well exhausted. Thus, except when she mentions particular localities, Mrs. Duncan's pictures of Calcutta life might stand equally well for a description of life in Western India. Calcutta like Bombay decrees that in a hot climate ladies should call upon each other in the very hottest hours between twelve and two, a most unamiable time of day "when the cheering effects of breakfast have worn off and tiffin looms distantly, the reward of virtue. It would be impossible to say for how much malice it is directly responsible. But this is of the gods; we stew obediently, we do not dream of demurring." It is strange that vexed humanity should tamely submit to this absurd rule of fashion all over India and not imitate the practice of the wiser Dutchmen in Java, who pay calls in the cool of the evening when all nature is doing its best to inspire contentment and good nature. We have quite enough inevitable evils in India without deliberately adding to them other evils due to the caprice of fashion. To the darker side of Indian life Mrs. Duncan is very keenly alive, She has now we believe resided some time in India, and we cannot expect to find in her books any more the freshness of first impressions of the East which made her "Social Departure" so delightful. India is never so beautiful as it seems to a new comer straight from Europe The glamour spread over the strange oriental scenes by their novelty too soon wears away, and the day comes to most of us, as it came to Mrs. Browne, when we "see no more the supple savagery of the Pathan in the market-place, the bowed reverence of the Mussulman praying in the sunset, the early morning mists lifting among the domes and palms of the city." Sir Alfred Lyall called India the land of regrets; Mrs. Duncan prefers to call it the land of ameliorations, by which she means to indicate the melancholy fact that all our enjoyments, which impress the cold weather visitor with such an exaggerated idea of the pleasantness of India, are merely alleviations of a life that is in the main the reverse of agreeable. In order to dissipate the prevalent ideas of globe-trotters on the happiness of Indian life, she paints a terribly true and realistic picture of the state of Calcutta in the monsoon and of the preceding period of breathless heat, when "the maidan cracked and split and even the broad leaves of the teak-wood tree hung limp and grey under the powder of the road, when even the crows had nothing to say all day, but hopped about with their beaks ridiculously agape, while the sun blazed down through the flat roofs of Calcutta, and made Mrs. Browne's chairs and tables so hot that it was a surprise to touch them."

Let us however turn to the brighter pages of Mrs. Duncan's book, to the humorous pictures she draws of Anglo-Indian and native life. Her pen is nowhere livelier than when she treats of that never-failing source of puzzled amusement to the curious observer of man and manners, the Indian servant in his various species, and when she discourses on the relations subsisting between him and his English masters and mistresses. Servants in Calcutta are more numerous than they are in Bombay, but they are just the same strange combination of petty dishonesty within certain fixed limits and faithful service in other respects, by which the wheels of life move much more smoothly in India than is permitted in England by the spirit of uncompromising independence which animates the souls of Betsy and Mary Anne. In Calcutta it is not uncommon for unscrupulous persons to get rid of a bad servant and compensate him for the loss of his situation by giving him a good character. Are masters and mistresses in Bombay quite free from this fault? Mrs. Duncan gives us several choice specimens of dialogues between Mrs. Browne and her servants to illustrate the eccentric character of the Memsahib's Hindustani, which she picks up indiscriminately from every quarter of India, and combines into sentences defiant of all rules of grammar. Another feature of the Memsahib's Hindustani is its bilingual character. "She prefers to improve it by the admixture of a little English; and the effect upon the native mind is quite the same. It really doesn't matter whether you say 'that's *bote acha hai khansamah-gee*' or 'this is very *carab*, you stupid *ool-ka-beta*' or use the simple Hindustani statements to express your feelings." Another good specimen of Mrs. Browne's Hindustani is '*Dekko*, curry *hazri na muncta*, tiffin *muncta*' which, as Mrs. Duncan remarks, ought to mean that curry does not want breakfast, wants tiffin. "But," she goes on to explain, "the heathen mind never translates the Memsahib literally. It picks the words it knows out of her discourse and links them together upon a system of probabilities which long application and severe experiences have made remarkably correct. Then it salaams and acts." The result is that the Memsahib attributes to her command of the language the credit which is really due to the interpretative acumen of her servant. Even Mrs. Duncan herself in spite of the humorous insight she shows into the eccentricities of the Memsahib's Hindustani gives us indications that her own knowledge of the language is not free from ladylike imperfections. Mrs. Browne's spirited little ayah, having a lawsuit on her hands, "intended to spare nothing to be triumphant; her adversary had trusted his case to a common *vakeel*, she would have a *gorah-vakeel*, though they came higher." Of course she meant by *gorah-vakeel*, a white lawyer, a real English lawyer. But the explanatory note at the foot of the page tells us that the term means "literally, a horse lawyer; a lawyer who owns a horse." This reminds us of the philologist, who derived *begari*, a cooly, from *be* without, and *gari*, a carriage, on the plausible ground that such poor people as coolies could not often afford to drive about in carriages!

YESTERDAY the price of silver in London had fallen from the 33d. it had reached on Thursday, to 30½d., which puts the metal value of the rupee at 11½d. In four days the unhappy metal had gone down eight pence less one farthing. In New York the price is 63 cents, giving a rupee of 11·11. The fact that within four days of the closing of the Indian mints against free coinage silver falls from twenty per cent. is the strongest justification, which could be given of the action taken by the Government of India last Monday. Since the price drops like water from a sieve when silver is simply shut out of the Indian mints—without any question of "unloading" the stores of the metal purchased for this country since, say, 1878 how appalling will be the collapse when the Sherman Act is repealed—and the hundreds of millions of ounces stored in the United States vaults are put in the market? No one can say that silver may not fall even below thirty pence; there is evidently a panic in America, and there will be for a time at least more sellers than buyers. It so happens that the closure of the Indian mints and the down-rush of silver, for which that closure was the signal, synchronise with the usual slack season in the Indian export trade to Europe. The slackness has become more complete under the novel conditions, and it is natural to ascribe the apparent stagnation of business wholly to the change in the currency law. Those who are under this impression will do well to consider that after all the raising of the exchange value of the rupee from 1s. and 3d. or from 1s. and 2⅞d. to 1s. 4d. is a very trivial operation compared to what was effected in the Indian currency three years ago, by legislation not in Simla, but in Washington. The Indian trade was not by any means ruined by the far greater change then brought almost without the people in this country having any say in the matter. On April 8th, 1890, silver was 44d. per ounce in London, and the rupee 1s. 6½d. On the 3rd September silver had gone up to 54⅝, and the rupee to 1s. 8⅝d. In September of that year silver in New York stood at 120—nearly double the 63 cents at which it stood yesterday. There was a good deal of complaint in the bazaars that merchants who had indented for goods when the rupee was "only" one and sixpence halfpenny, were undersold by more fortunate competitors when the rupee stood at one and eight-pence and five-eighths. But business was not put an end to and there was no widespread failure in the bazaars. It cannot be supposed that a foreign trade which survived the phenomenal rise of exchange of 1890 will succumb to a rise of a penny in 1893. The China trade stands on a different footing from that with the United Kingdom and the Continent, and it may experience greater inconvenience, but in the extreme East we may not unnaturally look for the dawn of a better day. If many silver mines are being already shut down, the present panic prices cannot continue, and a rise in the value of the metal will, with other conditions which we need not now specify, tend to restore the equilibrium on that side.

WHEN the export trade to Europe recommences, as it usually does in July, how will it be financed under the new conditions? The Secretary of State has reduced the Council Bills to be allotted weekly to fifty lakhs—entirely too little to meet the needs of the trade. If the Bankers cannot obtain money by buying Council Bills, they will purchase sovereigns to pay into the Mint in exchange for rupees. At present when sovereigns in India are worth in the bazaar Rs. 15-8, or Rs. 15-6, it would not pay to sell them to the mint for Rs. 15, the rate fixed by Government; but a little later on the transaction would doubtless become more feasible, but for one important consideration. The Viceroy has declared that the present rate is provisional and that it is intended eventually to raise the value of the rupee to 1s. 6d., which will make the price of the sovereign paid into the mint Rs. 13-6. It is, therefore, possible that shipments of gold indented for to finance the export trade may, while on the way out, become as much depreciated in terms of the Indian currency, as the silver in transit has been affected by the action of the [illegible] Monday last. When [illegible] rupee value of [illegible] No date is fixed [illegible] of it has been [illegible] cent experience [illegible] will have to [illegible] which deserve [illegible] gets the [illegible] Another matter [illegible] tion of the Government [illegible] which might have been attributed to [illegible] ence—but on several occasions since the Government declared that the rate of exchange shall be under the Act passed on Monday one shilling and four pence, the India Office has sold Council Bills below that rate. This manifest contradiction between official declaration and official action has unsettled the business mind and given an impression that the "fixed rate" is not at all fixed, and really means nothing. There was the less excuse for such a departure from the rate laid down so authoritatively, seeing that the India Office had in the previous week obtained over a crore and a-half by selling Council Bills, and was therefore in a position to decline to sell in the present week unless the new rate was obtainable. Had that course been taken, it is the opinion of those best able to judge that the full rate would have been at once accepted, and things would have at once fitted into the new groove.

MR. RENNELL RODD, who, since the departure of Sir Gerald Portal, has been diplomatic and Consular Agent at Zanzibar, in sending his annual report to the Foreign Office deems it necessary to explain that though great progress has been made in supervision, the dhow traffic has not yet been brought under thoroughly efficient control, and that the administration of Pemba Island, especially in the Customs Department, still leaves much to be desired. This being so the trade returns must be considered somewhat defective. They have improved however, and a great advance in the thoroughness and accuracy is recorded. The returns show an increase of a hundred and thirty pounds in value of the imports, while the exports fell off by three hundred and thirty thousand pounds. The imports from British India [illegible] have the principal share of the [illegible] market, owing chiefly to the large [illegible] of grain shipped from Bombay and [illegible] but Great Britain holds her own, [illegible] however running her very closely. [illegible] the decrease in value is represented to be [illegible] apparent than real. It is shown that [illegible] tionally high figures were reached in 1891, [illegible] in great measure to the fact that when at the beginning of the year the German East African Company moved their head-quarters from Zanzibar to Daressalam, they exported the whole of the large stock of ivory, which they had accumulated in the former place, to Europe. [illegible] difference between the ivory exports returned and the average exports of [illegible] year, accounts for the apparent diminution in the total exports. There are now new [illegible] of revenue at Zanzibar; a new landing [illegible] steam crane, and spacious warehouses [illegible] the port is being rapidly developed. [illegible] the Benadir coast in ivory and hides [illegible] rarily paralysed owing to the mercantile [illegible] coast declining to advance money [illegible] caravans for its purchase, on account [illegible] unsettled state of the country. That [illegible] justified is proved by the fact that [illegible] or three years ago the district brought [illegible] clear profit of a lakh and half of rupees, [illegible] barely suffices to pay for the ever-increasing cost of administration which this unsettled state of affairs entails. The agricultural interest in Zanzibar is shown to be in need of nursing. The desirability of establishing a land bank and loan office and experimental cultivation is brought to the notice of Government.

ALTHOUGH India has perhaps not sufficiently recognised what it owed to the late Professor Fawcett—some people in England say that this is a failing common to our Asiatic fellow-subjects—the connection of the lamented politician with the affairs of England's Eastern Possessions has been recorded on the memorial just erected by the liberality of Sir Henry Doulton, in Vauxhall Park. India is typified in one of the *bas-reliefs*, and the inscription calls attention to the fact that "his chivalrous self-devotion to the cause of the poor and helpless won the affections of his countrymen and his Indian fellow-subjects." Somebody remarked the other day, writes our London correspondent, that of course there were statues of Fawcett, Bradlaugh, Yule, and other "friends of India" in the Presidency capitals. He was told that there might be; but no one had ever heard of them. Fawcett was a remarkable man in many ways, but there are grounds for doubting whether, if his life had been spared, he would have become a great administrator. His rule at St Martin's le Grand is extolled, but we remember being once told by Sir James Anderson, who died the other day, and who was brought into close contact with the General Post Office in some of its branches, that the prevailing impression as to Fawcett's success as administrative head of that department was not borne out by the testimony of the permanent officials. The fame of Henry Fawcett will not suffer even if it be forgotten that he ever filled an office in which in recent days men of far inferior attainments and vastly inferior intellectual calibre have done better. His reputation rests upon his distinction as a political thinker, and not upon his tenure of office in a more or less commercial department of that State.

IT is officially announced that to-day's *Gazette of India* will contain a notification to the effect, that in the calendar year 1894 not more than 42,300 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 3,525 chests in each month of the year. Of this quantity not more than 1,710 chests will be Benares and not more than 1,815 chests Patna opium. No reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' notice.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER was appointed the Coroner for the City of Bombay subject to sanction of the Government of India, who have now confirmed the appointment made by the local Government.

MR. C. P. HIGGINS, Superintendent of [illegible] cipal Markets, having retired, Mr. Doug[illegible] [illegible] the Ho[illegible] ment, has been appointed in his place [illegible] Sorabji Bomanjee Master succeeds [illegible] Superintendent in the Health Department.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions [illegible] Rama Luxmon, a young Maratha, was [illegible] having, on the 31st January last, murdered a girl about nine years of age, for her ornaments she had on her person. The [illegible] jury, by a majority of seven to two, found the prisoner guilty. Mr. Justice Parsons remarked that the prisoner was the only person who could possibly have committed the murder, and sentenced him to be hanged.

OWING to the fact that Monday was a holiday in Calcutta, writes the *Englishman* there was no scene at the Mint as at Bombay.

Capital writes Mercantile men will certainly not endorse the opinion expressed by the Viceroy, in his speech in Council yesterday, that the rate temporarily fixed for the exchange of rupees for gold will exert no disturbing influence on trade. The rate should have been fixed at, or a little above, the existing rate of exchange and raised gradually to 1s. 4d. by increments of 1-16d or 1-8d. As it is, the course adopted will create widespread dissatisfaction and cause very serious disturbance and loss.

MR. CRAW, the late Chief Auditor, Madras Railway, has been granted a bonus of Rs. 14,400, the equivalent of a year's salary at Rs. 1,200 per mensem, subject to the approval of the Government of India.

THERE appears to be great difficulty experienced in obtaining qualified hospital assistants for Upper Burma. During the years 1890-92 the complement of assistants was never maintained, though men were obtained on loan from all the Indian Presidencies till those Governments could no longer assist. Finally it became necessary to train a large number given at the medical schools at Madras and [illegible] for service in Burma. There are now 37 medical students in training at Lahore and [illegible] at Madras, all for Burma.

QUITE recently it was maintained by two learned barristers in the Allahabad High Court that a different standard of honour prevails among the legal practitioners of this country from the standard [illegible] The vakils eloquently [illegible], but the specimen of a [illegible] on that occasion gave [illegible] obtuse to the most [illegible] uld direct professional [illegible] that have fallen from [illegible] *Pioneer*, it would [illegible] their sphere [illegible] John Edge, some [illegible] to the receipt [illegible] impertinent [illegible] business of the [illegible] ignorant people [illegible] and to the other [illegible] court. That [illegible] from a man in [illegible] ple, he said, were probably [illegible] committing [illegible] tempt of [illegible] before them [illegible] notice would be taken [illegible] admitted that people [illegible] great ignorance, but it [illegible] only quality they exhibit [illegible] litigant in writing to a [illegible] one. It is a thing of very [illegible] and the sooner it is [illegible] better. If the receipt of [illegible] be supposed to influence [illegible] way or another, it would [illegible] the soundness of the [illegible] have not been able to [illegible] for themselves, may be [illegible] it is put before them, as [illegible] no more of annoying [illegible]

IF you want to know the character of a [illegible] writes a contemporary, go through the columns of its newspapers. In Anglo-[illegible] the [illegible] advertisements [illegible] spirits, gins, [illegible] you will find no such things. The [illegible] columns of Hindu papers are made [illegible] medicine. It would thus appear that [illegible] generally speaking, read their books, [illegible] And the Europeans, [illegible] wines and shoot!

THE waters of the [illegible] that the progress of [illegible] Everywhere the rocks are to [illegible] of the water, and sandbanks [illegible] vessels can only [illegible] in many [illegible] along, and larger vessels proceed [illegible] The navigable water of the [illegible]—formed by the Rhine [illegible] chain of mountains, which [illegible] dangerous rapids is now so [illegible] deep. In other rivers the [illegible] inconvenience is great.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ADMIRAL TRYON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour has been appointed to succeed the late Admiral Sir George Tryon, as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SIAM QUESTION.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question in the Commons, declined to state the policy of the Government in regard to Siam.

A British man-of-war, he said, was already at Bangkok, another was going there, and a third was held in readiness to protect British subjects and interests in that quarter.

PROLONGED DEBATE ON MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTION.

The debate in the Commons, on Mr. Gladstone's Resolution, regarding the measures to be taken to expedite the Home Rule Bill, was continued until four o'clock this morning, when it was adjourned.

An amendment brought forward condemning the curtailment of the debate on a Bill, dealing with a great constitutional change, was rejected by 306 against 279 votes.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME TO BE COMPLETED THIS YEAR.

In the course of the debate Mr. Gladstone stated that he would neither adjourn nor prorogue until Home Rule and Supply had been passed, and that, moreover, he intended to pass the principal measures of his programme during the present year.

CEYLON AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question, said that until the result of the measures taken by the Indian Government regarding the Currency was seen, it was not proposed to disturb the currency of Ceylon.

THE VICTORIA RELIEF FUND.

Canada has given one thousand pounds to the Victoria relief fund, which has reached the sum of twenty thousand pounds.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE VICTORIA.

The survivors of the Victoria have arrived at Malta, where they received an immense popular ovation on landing.

THE CAUSE OF THE COLLISION.

The *Times'* correspondent at Beyrout states that the collision between the Victoria and the Camperdown was due to the misjudging of the space available for turning in.

CLOSING OF THE COLORADO MINES.

The owners have resolved to close all the silver mines in Colorado.

THE CHILIAN MINES.

It is expected that the Chilian mines will close with the exception of those at Huanchaca.

MEXICO AND HER CURRENCY.

Mexico is taking measures for the protection of her silver coinage.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 29.

The Russian Government denies that negotiations with Germany regarding the customs have been broken off.

Meanwhile, the maximum tariff has not been enforced.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 29.

The s. s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 23rd instant, left Suez, on Thursday, at 10-30 p.m., for Bombay.

PAKHALI BULLOCKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

[illegible] interfere with the present arrangements connected with the pakhali bullocks, and the proposal to utilise mules for the purpose with the British Corps in Bengal is being dropped.

RATION STOPPAGES OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

The Secretary of State has decided that ration stoppages for the voyage to England should be recovered from British soldiers after arrival in England, and not before embarkation.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT CHERAT.

An estimate, amounting to over Rs. 95,000, has been sanctioned for the provision of officers' quarters at Cherat.

RULES AFFECTING THE RETIREMENT OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

It has been decided that the home regulations, under which a warrant officer, after twenty-one years, qualifying service is to be retired on completing, five, ten, or fifteen years' service as warrant officer unless recommended for further retention are applicable to garrison and depot Sergeants Major in India.

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF DISTRICT STAFF OFFICERS.

Pending the issue of final orders regarding the clerical establishments, &c., to be allowed to district staff officers, in the Bengal Presidency, the following annual contingent allowances have been authorised :—To the Quetta district, Rs. 228 ; Rohilcund, Rs. 120 ; Bundelkhand, Rs. 140 ; and Assam, Rs. 54.

ANTISEPTIC MILITARY FOOT-POWDER.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of an antiseptic military foot-powder manufactured by a London firm, and called "Wawrplar," and recommended its sale in regimental institutions.

THE C. D. ACTS COMMITTEE.

Drs. Cleghorn and Ibbetson will proceed to England shortly to give evidence before Mr. Russell's Committee concerning the C. D. Acts.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—[illegible] Captain C. [illegible] the disposal [illegible] Military [illegible] ments [illegible] 14th M[illegible] Commi[illegible] 19th [illegible] Comm[illegible] [illegible] A. K[illegible] ing V[illegible] Th[illegible] Staff [illegible] W. G[illegible] and [illegible] Lie[illegible] grant[illegible] Army [illegible] Gove[illegible]

M[illegible] resumed work this morning as Ass[illegible] Military Department, Captain Brem[illegible] to his former post.

Le[illegible] granted to Major M. Gibbs, 31st Beng[illegible] for four months ; Lieutenant N. and F[illegible] Bengal Infantry, for four months ; Lieutenant [illegible] for six months.

The [illegible] Engineers in the Military Works Department [illegible] a step :—Permanently—Lieutenant [illegible] Swinton, B. Shelley, L. Oldham, F. W[illegible] H. Rogers, F. Fuller, Captains [illegible] J. Pringle, J. Remington, J. Gibbs, [illegible] J. Dickie, W. Cordue, Colonel W. N[illegible] and Lieutenant Colonel, W. Tomkins. Tempo[illegible] Major F. Spratt, Lieutenants Sheppard, [illegible] E. Green, and Hunter.

Colo[illegible] C. B., has been granted four months' leave.

Marine Department—Mr. W. Torrie has been granted six months' leave.

Foreign Department—Surgeon-Major Robertson, Agency Surgeon, Gilgit, has been appointed to officiate as British Agent at Gilgit, during the absence of Colonel Durand.

Captain Godfrey's appointment as Assistant Resident, [illegible], is notified.

Revenue Department—Veterinary Lieutenant Pease has been appointed assistant to the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department.

The [illegible] Volunteers Act is still under the consideration of the Legislative Department.

[illegible] consequence [illegible] happiness than [illegible] body, although both are deserving of [illegible] tion than either receives. In protracted [illegible] case it is the continual mental strain [illegible] it operates and finally undermines the [illegible] and destroys a vital spark. How [illegible] apparently healthy to-day are lying in a cold [illegible] hence, they are negligent of their health [illegible] they can shake every attack off, the effect of [illegible] and wise is he who never neglects [illegible] symptoms of disease but takes precautions, as A. K[illegible] gentleman who [illegible] "I write to let you [illegible] what I am a [illegible] your wonderful Clements [illegible] I have been a sufferer and read of Mrs. [illegible] cure in the papers, [illegible] nothing [illegible] but thank God through her letter I am cured [illegible] the doctors had pronounced sentence of [illegible] I am very grateful to [illegible] I have great pleasure in [illegible] of the many others cured [illegible] of Clements Tonic [illegible]

THE DARJEELING SECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

The break in the Darjeeling line has been repaired, and through traffic renewed.

OPENING OF NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 30.

The extension of the Indian Telegraphs is still proceeding at a rapid rate. Thirty-six new offices have been opened since April 1st.

ANTI-CHOLERAIC INOCULATIONS.

M. Haffkine leaves Simla on Sunday for Rajpura, in the Patiala State, where he intends to inoculate groups of persons in insanitary areas. This will be a reliable experiment, Rajpura being a cholera centre.

Surgeon-Major Lewtas continues his inoculation at Simla. No case has yet occurred which can be regarded as a test case.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 30.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant Leverson Gower, from 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Cook, who exchanges. Lieutenant Leverson Gower will be graded above Lieutenant Ducat and below Captain Schneider.

2nd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Lloyd, to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

19th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Pottinger, to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

25th Bombay Rifles.—Surgeon-Captain Heath, to officiate in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Anderson, transferred temporarily to the Civil Department.

30th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant J. Cbb, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Captain Southey, appointed Wing Commander.

Lieutenant Liebert, 7th Hussars, will be attached to the Military Accounts Department from the 3rd proximo.

2nd-Lieutenants on the Unattached List awaiting appointments to the Indian Staff Corps are not required to pass an examination in subjects *a* and *b* before receiving pay as Lieutenants.

Surgeon-Major-General Webb, Medical Staff, on vacating the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Army, on the 6th July, is permitted to return to England.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Waddington, 27th Field Battery, England, for six months, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Hanna, No. 2nd Company Western Division, out of India, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

1st Leinster Regiment.—Major Champion, to remain in England, from 4th to 13th October, on private affairs, on extension.

8th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Lovetone, to Bombay, from 10th July to 9th November, to study native language.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 29.

The City Line Steamer City of Perth arrived here from Bombay this morning.

NAPLES, JUNE 29.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 30.

The s. s. Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 23rd instant, arrived here, at 12-30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98¾
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
Bar Silver	30¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £30,100,000, increase £500,000 ; public deposits, £7,400,000, increase £100,000 ; other deposits, £32,200,000, unchanged other securities, £26,200,000, decrease £100,000 ; notes and gold, £20,000,000, increase £100,000. The Bank's reserve is 50 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—[illegible] perfect. Via Suez, perfect. [illegible] perfect. Via Turkey, [illegible] perfect. Via Suez, perfect. [illegible] Via

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Cable San Thome Loanda, interrupted.

Line Perim Hodeida, right

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th June, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	2	54 p.m.	9	35
Teheran	30	2	30 p.m.	...	24
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 30th June, 1893.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	8	...	6
" Kurrachee	—	25	...	1
" Madras	...	46	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

10 p.m.	81·4

FRIDAY NIGHT, JUNE 30.

6 a.m.	80·0
10 a.m.	80·7
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	82·1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending June 17, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,741	...	..	12,721
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,564		..	1,51,960
[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	...	15,587
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		...	..
[illegible]					..	1,83,268

the machine[illegible] eventually to ensu[illegible] chief. Meanwhile [illegible] common lake water th[illegible] filtering bed and boast [illegible] by it. Still there is a goo[illegible] trouble heard of at times, [illegible] young Englishmen who h[illegible] during the early months of [illegible] nature in the vegetable ill. In the large hotels the wa[illegible] distance east of and in many the water of a natural spring [illegible] about the above suspicion is supplied. In the F[illegible] about 18 or there are a hundred fountains of filte[illegible] dug down and free use, and the Hy[illegible] underneath, but it has two kinds [illegible] that of a pine and that of an oak. In the fall of the year burrs fall on one and acorns [illegible] the other.

M. CONSTANS is one of the very few French Ministers who are not forgotten the moment they are out of office. M. Constans, the ex-Minister of the Interior, still fills the restless public eye. He is the coming one, and his electioneering tour in Southern France is another proof of the fact. In deprecating any further extension of "colonial" activity, he speaks with exceptional authority, for he was once upon a time Governor of the French Indo-Chinese territories. He is a sympathetic student of the Labour question, and his liberal opinions on the right of public demonstration are likely to captivate the working classes.

WHEN the Royalist and Imperialist factions in France entered into a conspiracy with Boulanger, M. Constans was the strong man who preserved the Republic. But for his resolute determination in strangling the conspiracy of folly and corruption it is very doubtful whether the leading Republicans of France would not have sought safety in exile ; yet they were ungrateful enough to throw him over because they feared that his early record was not immaculate. He has bided his time, and like other strong men has been content for a while to remain in the background, but the moment he takes the field he is recognised as a leader of men. Strange to say, it is this uncompromising Republican who find strong support in the Moderate journals, and who attracts support by claiming that there is ample room in the Republic for Conservatives who have more regard for their principles then for their attachment to any Monarchial traditions. If the old Anti-Republican factions would only leave the princess to take care of themselves, and solid Republicans would rely rather upon the practical good sense of the great mass of rural electors than upon the the mercurial temperament of those electorates that not long ago were ready to elevate the "St. Arnaud of the Music Halls" to a Dictatorship, the stability of the Republic would rest upon a much more solid foundation.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

THIS has been a week of small events, the principal of which was the Queen's Birthday reception at the Foreign Office, where Lord Rosebery was honoured by the presence of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters and son, the Duchess of Teck, and the Princess May, at present the most popular of the Royal party. Among foreign notabilities present was the Rajah of Bobbili, resplendent in his native costume, the Chinese Minister with his wife in their rich national dresses, the Persian, Turkish, Russian, Austrian, and American Ambassadors—all gorgeous in official uniforms, except the ascetic republican representative whose sad-coloured garments looked a blemish on the gay scene, like a blot of ink on a brilliantly illuminated page. The laying of the foundation-stone of a wing to the United Service Building, opposite the Horse Guards, in White Hall, and the opening of a bazaar there, was another social function of the week, in which the Royal family took an active part, inspiring in the various fashionable stall-holders enthusiasm in the good work of collecting funds. At the first meet of the Four-in-hand Club, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York and Princess Victoria were also present, formally opening the Society coaching season on the top of one of the coaches—though, as a matter of fact, the seductive weather has long ago tempted smart four-in-hand teams to take to the road, regardless of fashion, or the royal example. On foot and on the boxes there was a pretty show of costumes and hats—all light and ethereal-looking to match our brilliant June weather. Roses, especially pink ones, were the favourite flower trimming, and were mostly worn under the hat brim, which was raised and divided in front over the forehead affording a vista of the crown between two lightly-poised lace wings—a fashion just imported from Paris.

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A London season would hardly be complete without a Brassey Wedding. One of the events of the week was the marriage of Lord Settrington, the eldest son of the Earl of March, with Miss Hilda Madeline Brassey, daughter of the late Henry A. Brassey, of Preston Hall, Maidstone, and niece of Lord Brassey. The wedding dress was of ivory duchesse satin, trimmed with soft rolls of satin, the train being of white and silver brocade in a pattern of roses with ribbons. A coronet of natural orange blossoms under the long tulle veil was fastened with a diamond crescent, the gift of the bride's brother, Mr. Leonard Brassey. There were six bridesmaids, the Misses Evelyn, Gwendoline, and Beatrice Brassey, sisters, and Miss Violet Brassey, cousin of the bride, and the Ladies Evelyn and Violet Gordon Lennox, sisters of the bridegroom, and four little girl train-bearers, Miss Ruby Brassey, sister of the bride, the Ladies Muriel and Helen Gordon Lennox, sisters, and Miss Lucy Gordon Lennox, cousin of the bridegroom, all being dressed alike in white satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and *mousseline de soie* and wearing broad hats of Italian straw trimmed with turquoise blue velvet and white feathers. After the ceremony Mrs. Henry Brassey held a reception at 24, Grosvenor Square, Lord and Lady Settrington leaving later in the afternoon for Molecombe, in Goodwood Park, the property of the Earl of March. The bride's travelling dress was of a light blue filmy material with a lace fichu and pale blue satin sash, her hat being trimmed with black and blue ostrich feathers. The bridal bouquet which was composed of orchids and delicate ferns, came, as well as the flowers and fruit for the reception from the bride's family estate at Aylesford. The presents were unusually numerous and handsome, and included almost every article of luxury that the most exacting heart could desire.

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The claims of pretty sisters and cousins to take part as bridesmaids in wedding parades evidently cannot be got over. Regardless of the dictum of the oracle that rules the etiquette of such ceremonies that bridesmaids are going out of fashion, they reappear in bevies at every smart wedding. At the marriage of Sir Robert Gresley, Bart., of Drakelow Park, Burton-on-Trent, with Lady Frances Spencer Churchill, eldest daughter of the Marchioness of Blandford and sister of the present Duke of Marlborough, there were also bridesmaids in pleasant profusion to enliven the severe cold architecture of St. Margaret's Westminster, where the wedding took place. The bride wore the usual ivory satin *duchesse* gown, picturesquely ornamented with sprays of natural orange blossoms, the tulle veil and wreath also of natural orange blossoms being fastened with a diamond star, the gift of the Duke of Marlborough. There were some novelties in wedding garments to be seen at the wedding. A lady in shot green and pink foulard wore a gauzy, undulating, double collarette, edged with *galon*, and a short round basque in the same style, the trimming of the skirt which hardly touched the ground, being three bands of *galon* separated only by their own width which was about two inches. Another pretty dress, evidently of French creation, was a light shot silk crepon of mauve and pink effect with three flounces of *mousseline de soie*, edged with narrow purple [illegible] divided [illegible] skirt in three sections of which the uppermost was largest. The broad scarf sash, flounce under the full puffed sleeves and a round cut yoke were all of *mousseline de soie* and trimmed with satin ribbon, the yoke having a foundation of purple satin—a fashion popular among the modest daughters of Mrs. Grundy and not seen in Paris, where a clear *guimpe* and short elbow sleeves are preferred for coolness, and are much more becoming.

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A smart but serious crowd of women politicians met on Wednesday last, at Lady Hayter's 9, Grosvenor Square, to wind up in social fashion the conference of the Woman's National Liberal Association, of which Lady Hayter, Miss Shaw Lefevre, and the Hon. Mrs. Ashley Ponsonby are members, and most of the prominent liberal women. From nine till after eleven the pretty suite of old-fashioned rooms were the scene of much animated discussion on matters of Liberal policy, the progress of the Home Rule Bill, the hopes of Welsh Disestablishment, and the difficulties of the Labour question. Among the familiar figures were Mrs. Theodore Fry, in a rich dress of pale heliotrope satin, Mrs. Byles of Bradford, in pink and black lace, Mrs. Bryce looking charming in soft coral and grey, and Miss Eliza Orme, LL.D., in professional black. The guests who included all grades of the Liberal party, working women from the city, as well as representatives of the factory hands in the manufacturing districts, and a large contingent of Protestant and Presbyterian ladies from Ulster all intermingled happily, and separated with the intention of making prodigious conquests for the Liberal cause in the near future. At the conference, instead of the somewhat unruly and desultory talk of other years, a series of instructive political speeches were given by specialists on the pressing topics of the hour. The Home Rule Bill was ably discussed by Mr. T. P. O. Connor, M.P., the Parish Council Bill by Mr. A. H. Ackland, M.P. The labour question by Mr. Tom Mann and the Welsh Church Suspensory Bill by Sir G. Osborne Morgan, M.P. After the speeches, there was open discussion in which women mostly took part—Home Rulers from Ulster and country-folk from the Provinces, factory hands from the mills and Welsh dissenters, each giving their ideas on their own especial needs.

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One of the pleasantest evening lounging places for the hot season in London, and which grows in popularity the more its charms are known is the Imperial Institute court yard—a quadrangle most hopelessly unpicturesque in itself, but turned into a fairy-land by the witchery of the illuminator and the florist. Lighted by hundreds of coloured lamps, ornamented with flowers and fountains, supplied with comfortable seats, surrounded with a sheltering arcade hung with vines of Virginia creeper in case of wet or windy weather, furnished with chairs and small round tables where Ceylon tea and coffee and other products of Imperial Britain are served by maidens in caps that recall the head-gear of Britannia ruling the waves, the Institute garden should be to the Londoner with simple tastes for tea and good music what the bier-garten is to the German, a place to sit lazily and happily forgetful of the rush and struggle and cares of the day-time. Unfortunately, the garden is not free at least not usually. It takes a shilling silver key or a member's order to open it ; so those who want it most for rest and relaxation will hardly find it possible to avail often of its mild pleasures. But to most of us the fact that it can never be entirely popular and that it just sufficiently lacks sensational excitement to keep the boisterous crowd away, will not be a disadvantage. While the building the arrangement of the exhibits is progressing. There are fine specimens of wood and fur and sheaves of corn from Canada, there are apples and fish from New Zealand, there are hats, textile fabrics, wood carving, and silver ornaments from India, and there are cooling machines and ice-engines of home manufacture, on the pipes of which on the hottest day you can see the hoar frost gather, as it does in mid-winter on the bare branches of the trees.

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Though we have an Imperial Institute and board-school text-books to give our young people information of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of all parts of Greater Britain over sea, they seem still a little unfamiliar with their cousins in India, if we may judge by the replies elicited in an examination held by the Manchester Geographical Society in the schools board and private schools, colleges and evening classes in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire on the geography, natural riches, people and trade of India. If similar lapses of knowledge had been reported from Indian schools, it would have been thought in England to portend the utter incapacity of natives to take any part in a scheme of self-government ; but in England, to attain our rights happily we need not be perfect. Some of the answers are very fresh, and show almost as much innocence of English habits as of Indian :—

"The duty of England is different to that of India. The people of India are very [illegible] do. When they are going to sit down, [illegible] first the seat before they sit down for fear, they should sit on any fitting insects, whereas the English people sit down and don't care whether they sit on insects or not."

On the subject of "suttee" the mind of some of the rising generation is very mixed :—

"Suttee is the marriage of two persons when very young, and the female is to be burnt, that is when she is grown up. When the female of the two children that are married dies, then the male is a child-widow."

Parsees will be interested to learn that "they are a people who don't believe in any religion, but have a religion of their own," facts which are difficult to reconcile, except in the manner that Colonel Nolan told the House of Commons this week "I forget whether I recollect."

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The Japanese Society in London is an example to other nations in its thoroughness. Though only constituted on the 28th of January, 1892, it already counts 430 members. The programme for the second annual dinner, which will take place in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole is fascinating. The president, his Excellency the Japanese Minister Viscount Kawease, will take the chair, and the health of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan will be drunk in Japanese *Sake*, specially imported. An orchestra will play, during and after dinner, a selection of music, including several Japanese airs. Every lady and gentleman present will receive a Japanese basket (*Take-Kago*) containing Kioto confectionery (*Hi-gwashi*, imported for the occasion. The *menu* cards and name cards will be of Japanese design, specially prepared by a Tokio artist and printed in colours in Japan. Besides arranging dinners, the Society is engaged in promoting an exhibition, illustrative of the Fisheries of Japan, to be held in co-operation with the Cornwall and County Fisheries Exhibition, Truro, in July and August. Numerous exhibits are now on their way to England, and the many collectors of Japanese works of art have promised to lend objects representing Fish and Fishing. Such efforts to promote the knowledge of their country may in the future prevent misrepresentation in board school essays, if it have no higher success.

SAD DEATH OF A SHIP'S MASTER.

MR. ALDAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the St. George's Hospital, regarding the circumstances under which Mr. A. S. Young, Captain of the s. s. Lombardy, now lying in the Prince's Dock, met his death. Superintendent Ingram conducted the enquiry. The deceased, who was a married man, was about forty years of age. He was also a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy Reserve. At about 3 p. m., on Thursday afternoon, the deceased was going into the store-room to see the steward, when he accidentally fell into the No. 1 hold, one of the gratings of which was left open, and he sustained severe injuries to his head and other parts of his body. He was immediately picked up in an unconscious state and brought to the St. George's Hospital, where he died in fifteen minutes after admission. The deceased leaves a widow and one child.

The following evidence was recorded by the Coroner:—

Mr. Thomas Thorburn, Harbour Master in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, and residing at Colaba Causeway, said : I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the above-named deceased who was master of the s. s. Lombardy, the owner of which vessel is Haji Cassum Joosub. The deceased was about forty years of age. I have known him for about fifteen years. He was always a steady sober man, and he was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy Reserve. I last saw him alive at 1-30 p.m., yesterday. He came to my office. He was then in his usual good health. I heard of his death at 8 o'clock, last night. He was a married man and had one child. His widow and child are in Ireland. He was not short-sighted. He had very good eyesight.

Llewelyn Arthur Roberts, Chief Steward on the P. O. Co.'s s. s. Tibet, said : At about 3 p.m. yesterday, I was in the s. s. Lombardy's store-room. The store-room is on the main deck forward on the starboard side close to No. 1 hatch. The gratings were on No. 1 hatch with the exception of one grating. I heard the noise of a fall as if something was striking the bottom of the ship. I came out of the store-room immediately. The serang was with me. I went into No. 1 hold immediately, and found Captain Young lying at the bottom of the ship on his back. He was unconscious and bleeding profusely from a large scalp wound at the back of the head, the nose, the mouth, and the ears. Mr. Schwartz, the second officer of the Lombardy, came down immediately, and the doctor of the s. s. City of Dundee, Dr. Campbell, was brought by me, and under his orders the deceased was brought up on a stretcher, and the police took him to the St. George's Hospital. There was sufficient light on the main deck for any one to have noticed that one of the gratings was off the hatches. The shortest way from the companion to the door of the store-room would have been to step over that part of the hatch, the grating of which was off. I assumed when I found the deceased that he had intended coming into the store-room, and had not noticed the grating being off. The Lombardy is lying in the Prince's Dock at K berth.

Dowa Bhana, the serang on board the s.s. Lombardy, said : At about 3-30 or 3-45 p.m. yesterday, I was in the store-room of the Lombardy, with the last witness, when I heard a noise of a fall in No. 1 hold, which is close to the store-room. The last witness asked me to fetch a light, which I did, and lowered it into the hold. The last witness went into the hold. I did not go into the hold. I saw the deceased lying at the bottom of the ship. The police came there immediately, and the deceased was carried up on to the deck. The height from the main deck to the bottom of the ship is about 25 feet. The deceased was a big heavy man. His skull was fractured, and he was unconscious when he was brought up on the deck. One of the gratings of the hatch was off.

Charles Schwartz, the second officer on the s. s. Lombardy, said : At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, I was to have gone with the deceased to the store-room in the ship's main deck. I was following him, when I heard from the quarter-master that the deceased had fallen into the hold. I went into the hold immediately, and saw the deceased lying at the bottom. There was one of the gratings of the hatchway on the main deck. There was sufficient light to notice the grating being off. I cannot say why the grating was off, but it is not unusual for a grating to be off the main deck hatchway, provided there is sufficient light on the main deck to see that it is off. There are eight gratings to No. 1 hatchway. When I saw the deceased at the bottom of the hold he was insensible, and could not speak. He was bleeding from a large wound on the head and from his mouth, ears, and nose. He was brought up on deck, and taken to the hospital by the police.

James Graham Hojel, the resident Surgeon of the St. George's Hospital, said : The deceased was brought to the hospital, at about 5 minutes to 5 yesterday evening, by Constable Fleming. The deceased had a large semi-circular scalp wound, situated over the right parietal region, exposing the bone, another smaller wound about one-and-a-half inches long over the right half of the forehead, a large contusion situated between the above-mentioned wounds, a small contused wound over the right malar region and one over the right upper lip. There was ecchymosis of the right eyelids and ecchymosis of conjunctive of the same side. He had a fracture of the nasal bone, a contusion of the left cheek, and a dislocation of the middle finger of the right hand. There was hæmorrhage from the mouth, nose, and ears. I detected no other external marks of injury. His breathing was stertorous, and his pupils were widely dilated. I am of opinion that the cause of death was the fracture of the base of the skull.

The jury after a short deliberation returned a verdict that the cause of death was the fracture of the base of the skull, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of the s. s. Lombardy.

M. SCHURMANS, a Dutch gentleman, who has had the honour of introducing Madame Patti, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, M. Coquelin, and other celebrities of song and the drama to most European peoples, tells in "Les Etoiles en Voyage" (Paris : Tress et Stock) the story of his managerial ventures. Pity the sorrows of a poor impresario is the burden of his lay. Many are the shifts and expedients to which he is reduced in order to keep his stars up to their engagements and thus keep faith with his masters, the public. Does a singer refuse to sing because she has had a little tiff with her husband, or with the manager, or with her dressmaker ? A telegram is despatched to a trusty emissary : "telegraph to me saying that all the nobility of the place are expecting the diva at the station with presents of flowers, and that a torchlight procession in her honour is arranged." Of course the diva goes, and is very gracious in her demeanour to the nobility, who are engaged at so much a head for the undertaking. Once at Genoa Madame Sarah Bernhardt, being confronted with a cold audience, positively refused to play in the last piece, Coppee's "Le Passant," as she was announced to do. Nor did she venture to suggest how her absence might be accounted for to the audience. This is what the manager said : "Ladies and gentlemen,—Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who has over-exerted herself lately, is ill. She has literally succumbed to her task. My opinion, in which I am sure you will agree, is that the superhuman effort she has just been making is more than a sufficient return for the money you have paid." "Evviva Sarah," cried the audience, and the night's receipts were saved.

"Big Ben" is on the sick list. The famous clock of Westminster has been queesy for some time, owing to an intestinal derangement. All the physicians of the palace have reported upon the patient, and it has been reserved to a humble surgeon to put his finger upon the seat of the disease. This lies in the machinery that regulates the chimes, which have not been heard for some days. It appears that a chain which passes over the wheel that moves the chimes is so worn that it slips, and has caused that slow and palsied movement which has startled many sympathising passers-by. The striker has been taken down, and other parts of the machinery disconnected for repairs. The chimes and striker were put into position just before the present Houses of Parliament were opened, but the chimes have had several visitations of temporary paralysis.

It is stated that wool can be manufactured out of iron. These come from the iron furnaces (says the [illegible] substance so white and light, so fluffy and [illegible] that it looks and feels like pocket wool. It is called "slag-wool." Slag is a waste substance, formed by the separation of the earthy matter from the ore, and looks like coarse, dark glass, if allowed to cool as it comes from the fire. [illegible] was of any value, but now that a process for converting it into "wool" has been discovered, it is utilised for many purposes.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.

YOU have heard of the new Jacobite Society ? Of course you have. They drink the health of the Queen "over the water" just like their Jacobite forefathers. The Queen of this country is not, you see, our Victoria at all, as we have fondly imagined, and foolishly rejoiced, to imagine. She is Her-Royal-Ducal-Princess, the Lady Mary of Modena, whom they have discovered to be the nearest descendant of the Blessed Headless Martyr—the King of Many Fibs—the Royal Charles. Therefore she is our lawful sovereign. As for the Stuart line, most of us would like to move as far away from that line as the narrow limits of this isle permit. But our way is not the Jacobite way ; the Society advocates all kinds of pretty, old, worn-out, faded Frippery, especially the Right Divine and, I dare say, the Duty of Blind Obedience. They have discovered descendants of people ennobled by James II. when he was Ex-Rex—no longer Rex, and no longer able to grant titles—and they address these unfortunate nobles by their long-forgotten bogus titles. All this is very enjoyable ; it is almost as nice as being a French Legitimist, with Don Carlos for the Rightful Monarch. The last thing they have done is to have a stamp, a "postage stamp," struck, with the head of Mary of Modena upon it. This stamp is affixed, by the more ardent of the Jacobites, on every letter they send out. They gum it on the envelope below the official stamp, so that the Post-office thinks it is some foreign stamp, and does it the honour of blotting it out. For such a simple bit of treason, two hundred years ago, what beheadings and hangings there would have been ! Think of these modern Jacobites, all tried in Westminster Hall for the Treason of the Postage Stamp, condemned to be beheaded—the whole lot of them—in Trafalgar-square, and then to have their heads stuck up in a row on the Clock of the High Courts of Justice ! Maria IV., Dei Gratia, Britanniarum, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina, Fidei Defensor—you can read it all on the postage stamp—hath a mild and pleasing countenance. When shall we welcome the Princess in her own Royal Halls of St. James ? But why, one asks, why Mary the Fourth ! Who was Mary the Third ? The Society is said to be active ; it is even whispered that the Duke of York is to be invited to join.

Here is a ghost story of a novelty and a terror surpassing anything ever narrated to the trembling ears of the secretary of the Psychical Society. A lady writes to me that she is staying in a country house which is haunted. Yes—but by what or by whom ? By a sheeted female form ? By a shrieking Banshee ? By an ancient ghost dragging the ghost of a chain which makes the ghost of a clatter ? Not so. It is by a ghost of quite recent origin ; a ghost, in fact, who has come in since the establishment of the police force ; an upstart, parvenu, self-made ghost ; a creature who does not even respect the traditions of bogeyland. He is, in fact, the ghost of a policeman ; he conforms in one respect only to ancient ghostly traditions by appearing without a head ; he is that awful, never-before-imagined creature, the Spectre of the Headless Policeman. He has lost his head. When did he lose his head ? Under what circumstances ? What was the cause of it ? Was any gentleman hanged for making him lose his head ? Is he an allegory ? Does he stand for the typical policeman who loses his head and runs in the wrong man ? Nay, I know not. These things are beyond me. Enough that he is a ghost, and that he is headless. Now, since he has lost his head he can no longer say "Move on !" This is melancholy. How, then, can he assert himself ? For, consider ; a Spectral Policeman without a Head, without a voice, without authority, is, if you please, a ghost of no account at all. What does he do ? Wonderful is the inventive capacity of a ghost. He *shies boots at you*. There's intelligence ! There's invention ! Boots ! Now, if he had not lost his head, he would never have thought of such a thing. My correspondent—I believe that ghosts do not read these columns—adds, "Could I but manage to let him know my size, I should welcome an annual display on St. Crispin's Day."

More has been sent me about the old times—they only came to an end about forty years ago. "A country estate in those days contained nearly everything wanted for food, except foreign wines, tea, coffee, and spices. Flesh, fish, fruit, grain of all kinds, beer, wine, strong waters, everything grown or manufactured at home. The dresses were made at home, and everybody stayed at home. The church schools taught the children the Catechism and the three R.'s ; station and rank had their full weight ; there were fewer services in the church, but more religion in the house ; there was less liberty allowed to the juniors, but more respect towards seniors demanded of them. There was no shopping at the nearest great town, but packmen called with silks, velvets, and ribbons. It took three days to drive to London—one hundred and eighteen miles—in the family carriage. Morning calls were made between twelve and two ; dinner was generally at four. Dances began at six in the evening. Girls were more gentle and more dignified than they are at present, but not such ready and clever talkers. The men of our class are now greatly improved ; they are more quiet and sober, and much better mannered." Thus far my fair correspondent, who speaks from memory and who visited London for the first time in the early Thirties. Yes ; Arcadia must have been peaceful—too peaceful ; in stagnant waters flourish ugly things. It is beautiful to think of the smock frocks standing up in the aisle to let the Quality pass out of church ; but were there no village Hampdens ? Was there no Jack Cade ? And Oh ! the deadly dulness of it ! Whereas now, there is nothing made at home ; there are no smock frocks left ; the rents are only half what they were ; one of the young ladies is an artist, and one is a teacher of classics ; and one of the squire's sons is out in Fiji, and another is in the City, and—well—here is the whistle of the express, and the usual Saturday to Monday party will be here in a quarter of an hour ; and really, though there have been so many changes life is much more jolly.

Of all newly established Societies, Associations, and Fraternities, I desire especially the success of that which is founded for the purpose of waging war against the abuse of Public Advertising. It was an evil day for the land when railways, omnibuses, hoardings, and walls of all kinds were allowed to be disfigured by advertisements. I am old enough—I must be getting frightfully old—to remember how a country station looked like before it was covered all over with advertisements. I forget whether I can remember the time when there were no great flaunting pictures. What is the Society going to do ? First it will get powers conferred on local boards and representative bodies to control advertisements, so that we may understand the County Council allowing an announcement concerning soap without allowing any picture, and an advertisement of a play without a tableau being added. Then its members will be invited to refrain from buying anything advertised in an offensive way. I suppose we can no more keep advertisements from the hoardings and the railway stations than from the streets. The society wants to keep them from the fields—but how ? A field is as much private property as a daily paper. What is to prevent the owner of a field from letting on lease permission to put up an advertisement board ? If a field will no longer grow corn profitably, it may grow advertisements. I confess that, though I should like to see the exercise of very arbitrary powers in this respect, I doubt the possibility. On the whole, I incline to the belief that a huge membership, with branches everywhere, and a widely spread belief that the members will not buy things offensively advertised, will do more than any arbitrary powers—which will never be granted—to improve and change the present condition of the advertising hoarding. Advertisers are a sensitive folk ; they are always asking themselves whether this or that advertisement does any good.

Everybody knows the unfortunate fate of the amorous Leader. Hero's lamp went out ; the lover was drowned. Here, however, is a sequel which I do not remember to have heard before. Hero's lamp I read, was placed in the Temple of Anteros. It was never to be lighted until a couple who had been married for seven years should come forward and declare—both man and wife—that they had never once repented of their marriage. "And," continues my authority, a satirical kind of chap, "that lamp has never since been lit." Let me have the lamp—let me refill it—I am sure the lamp must want refilling. And let me advertise—not on the hoardings, but in these columns. I am certain that I shall have to light it every day. I shall have to engage a special clerk to trim it and fill it and clean it and light it.

Unless contrary winds prevail ; that is, unless things happen to prevent, when these columns are in my readers' hands I shall be leaving Liverpool for America. The Voice will continue to talk, but for the next three weeks it will not say one word about things of the day. I am going to carry out a long-unsatisfied desire—I am going to see the towns of New England—the sacred soil which produced Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorn, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Thoreau, Lowell, and so many others. I am going to see the Ancient Stronghold of the Puritans. If you would like to hear what they are like—those cities—I will tell you. That I am going to the World's Fair is neither here nor there. I am a Delegate of the Society of Authors for the Literary Conference, and I hope to do my delegating as quickly as may be and to get away, back to New England ; and, after seeing all those historic towns, to get back to England, home, and beauty, some time in August.

In the Birthday List of Honours there are one hundred and thirty-two British subjects whom the nation, acting through the customary channels, feels itself called upon to distinguish by titles or by an advance in rank. A little analysis of the list suggests several points. The services are represented by seventy-three out of the one hundred and thirty-two. All these seventy-three are Army men. Why, then, is the Navy left out in the cold ? Not one single officer in the whole of the Navy List has been found worthy of the least distinction. One does not grudge any number of distinctions for the Army ; but surely there must be some good men—one or two good men—in the Navy as well ? The English Civil Service provides four men who are thought, by those who know their worth, to have distinguished themselves. Of Indians and Colonials there are twenty-seven ; Law provides five ; Local services are rewarded in the case of six locally distinguished notables ; Wealth—the merit of inheriting money—nominates seven ; one or two are wholly unaccountable—as, for instance, that young gentleman of five and twenty who has been made a Peer. Why ? What has this young man done for it ? One or two are purely political ; six are journalists—last year we ventured to predict that the example then set would be immediately followed ; that sage little prediction is now fulfilling itself ; in a few years every journalist of reputation will consider himself entitled to the order of Knighthood, as, indeed, he should be if national distinctions mean anything. Medical science is recognised in two persons ; art in two ; literature, as usual, in none. As we showed last week, literature in this country, in the eyes of the State officials, does not exist. Therefore we are not surprised to find literary men treated with the usual contempt. One scholar is recognised, but he is a civil servant, and lest he should be unduly puffed up, or should be induced to consider that scholarship and literature have anything whatever to do with national distinctions, or that they can possibly entitle a man to any honour, he is fobbed off with a simple C.B. As for science, other than that named, it does not exist—so that in this great country there is no prize, on the day of the Distribution of Prizes, for the Navy ; none for Literature ; none for Science. The Navy has created this country ; literature has [illegible] the national mind, science has advanced the [illegible] national well-being ; but they must receive no [illegible]. It is a wonderful country ; we may quite understand the perplexity and bewilderment which fall upon Americans when they try to understand what our national honours mean—why they are bestowed and why they are withheld. But if ever any reform is effected, it will be by the action of the Press in subjecting every appointment to the same severity of criticism as it devotes to all other subjects.

On Friday last the Society of Authors dined together. It was a very goodly company which assembled. Every year this dinner brings together as many of the thousand members as the great room will hold ; they crowd the tables ; they dine with enthusiasm ; they talk with zeal ; they do everything with zeal except listening to the speeches. Every year, too, in the same papers, there appear the same silly sneers at this Function ; the same misrepresentation of its meaning ; the same malicious misrepresentation of the Society and its objects. Why ? Nobody knows. Perhaps these things are due to an ugly feature—a very ugly feature—which sometimes, but rarely, accompanies the literary character. I speak of it with great reluctance and some shame, and only because I can assign no other reason for these strangely malevolent attacks which are made upon an Association whose objects desire nothing in the world but simple justice and fair play. This ugly feature is a certain Spitefulness, which is (erroneously, I hope) called feminine. The patient—there is no Hospital for the complaint, which is a species of Lupus, seizing upon and disfiguring the countenance and even the soul of the sufferer—is never happy unless he is wounding some one—some brother of the Craft. He must be inflicting pain if he can ; he is not able to conceal his envy at the success of another, even though it has long been settled conclusively that he himself cannot be successful. This unhappy person, or such as he, is the author of these girds. No cure has ever been found, because literary success, the only true remedy, becomes impossible after a certain time of life. He must therefore go on, and our only hope is with the Editor or the Proprietor. Of course, when this sick man gets a whole Society in the lump—a thousand brother authors together—the occasion is too delightful to be passed over. He then jumps upon that company with all the joy and gladness possible to the Femininely Spiteful.

Why do the authors dine together ? Well, if you come to that, why do the artists—the engineers—the men of science—dine together ? In order to glorify their calling first ; perhaps in order to glorify themselves ; in order to make manifest to themselves the reality of their association ; its strength ; and its resolution. Never before this Society of Authors was founded could literary men and women meet together, work together, combine together. They had no common centre ; they were helpless as sheep, and, like sheep, they were always being led to the slaughter. The Society gives them support ; stands by them ; advises them ; sets lawyers to work for them ; manages their affairs for them. It has already done great things in its short history of eight years. It has come to stay ; and it will do still greater things in the future.

SAD BOATING FATALITY IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

EARLY yesterday morning, a sad boating fatality occurred in the Bombay harbour. Shortly after two a.m. William Mummery and three other British seamen, belonging to H. M.'s Gun-boat Lapwing engaged a jolly-boat at the Apollo Bunder, and started for their ship, which is lying in the harbour. It was then moonlight, and the sea was calm. They proceeded on their journey smoothly until the boat was at a distance of about seventy-five yards from the Gun-boat Lapwing. William Mummery then jumped up in the boat, and healed it over to one side, and fell over the side into the water, and did not reappear. The news was at once conveyed by his comrades to their ship and a diligent search was at once set on foot but no trace of Mummery could be found. The matter was communicated to the water-police, who sent a boat to search for Mummery, but notwithstanding the joint efforts of the seamen belonging to the Lapwing, the police, and the *callasees* of some private boats, the body of Mummery was not discovered until yesterday evening. At the time the sad accident took place the tide was ebbing, and had not the other three seamen the presence of mind to prevent the boat from upsetting, the calamity would certainly have been greater. Mummery was about twenty-five years of age. He and his comrades left their ship, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, and came on the shore to enjoy themselves. They remained on the shore until 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

CRICKET.

1ST N. L. REGT. *vs.* THE MARINE BATTALION.

THIS cricket match was played on the Marine Battalion ground on Thursday last :—

1ST N. L. REGT.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Greig, not out	80	not out		28
Major de Hoghton, c and b Kanmehter	7			
Lce-Corpl Borick, b Kanmehter	4			
Capt Lindesay, c Lieut Creagh, b Shaik Ebram	1			
Lieut Codrington, c Kalnak, b Shaik Ebram	19	not out		11
Lieut Carter, b Lieut Carnegy	0			
Major Jackson, b Lieut Carnegy	8			
Corpl Charles, b Kanmehter	0	b Kanmehter		1
Pte Keenan, b Kanmehter	5	c Scott, b Kanmehter		0
Pte Oaken, c Shair Khan, b Kanmehter	2			
Lce-Corpl Nickes, b Kanmehter	5			
Extras	7	Extras		6
Total	138	Total		46

THE MARINE BATTALION.

1st Innings.

Lieut Carnegy, b Capt Lindesay	50
Pte Kanmehter, b Nickes	0
Pte Shaik Ibram b Nickes	1
Lieut Creagh, l-b-w b Borick	8
Pte Shair Khan, b Borick	4
Pte Gunnak, l-b-w, b Capt Lindesay	13
Mr Scott, c Nickes b Capt Lindesay	1
Pte Kalnak, b Lieut Greig	3
Col Forjett, not out	0
Lce-Naik Pa[illegible], b Capt Lindesay	4
Pte Luckna[illegible], st De Hoghton, b Greig	2
Extras	8
Total	94

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

THE Y. M. C. A. will (weather permitting) play the following cricket matches on the Cooperage at 2 p.m. viz. against The Elphinstone College Gymkhana ; Frere C. Club ; and St. Andrew's C. Club.

A POONA correspondent writes :—The Poona season of 1893 will be long remembered by the sad events which have ushered it in. The death of the distinguished veteran who held the highest rank in the Bombay Army—so suddenly, so unexpectedly—caused a profound sensation throughout the station ; and the story of the three young officers battling for a few moments for dear life with the stormy monsoon wind and current on the treacherous river, and being finally hurled over the Bund into the foaming vortex and the cruel rocks below, is pitiful indeed. The painful suspense with which the diligent and lengthy search for the bodies was watched ; the terrible condition in which two of the bodies were found ; and the unwonted spectacle of a triple funeral, are all incidents which will live long in the memory of those who were in Poona at the time. The concluding scene at the graveside was also a remarkable one ; a goodly number of officers belonging to the same regiment as the deceased ; many of whom had travelled down from Mhow to pay their last respects to their ill-fated brother-officers, were present in full dress uniform ; whilst at the head of the large gathering of civil and military officers in the station stood the Governor, who placed a floral tribute on the coffin of Lieutenant Verney on behalf of the sorrowing parents of the deceased officer. The painful silence in which the bodies were lowered into their graves was broken by the rattle of musketry and the solemn strains of the Band and the large gathering slowly dispersed.

REVIEWS.

"WORDS ON EXISTING RELIGIONS," by THE HON. ALBERT S. G. CANNING (W. H. ALLEN AND CO., LD., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, S. W., LONDON.) This thoughtful writer gives to the public an interesting and dispassionate sketch of the different great religions ruling in the world. He shows how many of the ancient religions have entirely died out without any hope of revival. Odin is but a legend. The faiths of Greece and Rome, in spite of the immortal nature of the great classics in which their mythologies are enshrined, are dead. Mr. Canning gives the first place, chronologically, to the faith of Zoroaster, next to Brahminism and what he considers its later development, Buddhism. Judaism comes next in age to Brahminism, then Christianity, lastly, Mahommedanism. The passages from eminent writers, selected by Mr. Canning, elucidating his text are chosen with much breadth of view. He shows a toleration and deep admiration for the good in all religions, and impartially traces the history of each. A chapter on Modern Free Thought very appropriately closes the volume, in which we are told that fear of religious persecution need not in our day deter men from expressing their views. "No longer exposed like their predecessors to the same ignorant, or unreasoning prejudices, the 'honest doubters' of the present time lay their grand thoughts and lofty conceptions freely before an inquiring and [illegible] critical world of enlightened readers. Yet religious belief as a principle and standard of conduct remains, judging from moral results, more firmly implanted in human nature than ever. No nation repudiates nor wishes to discourage it, but the reverse." From this we can see that Mr. Canning is not a pessimist, and that he believes in the divine order of the world.

"THE NINE CIRCLES," compiled by G. M. RHODES, (SWAN, SONNENSCHEIN AND CO., PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON). This is a second and revised edition of what is meant to be a bird's-eye view of the vivisectional method. The first edition was declared by its critics to contain many errors, and the Executive Committee of the Victoria Street Society have eliminated, explained, or refuted the errors attributed to it, in this the later volume. The list of experiments made out by the determined enemies of vivisection, is published in "The Nine Circles" as a most blood-curdling collection of horrors. Of their use in the mitigation of pain and treatment of disease in the human subject only a medical expert can treat, but to the lover of natural history, it must be agonising to read of the terrible operations to which thousands of helpless animals have been subjected. The opponents of Vivisection deny their utility, and here declare "that any immediate benefit to mankind is not contemplated by ordinary vivisection has over and over again, been demonstrated." After reading the experiments chronicled in "The Nine Circles" and culled by that publication from various medical reports all over England and the Continent, one is driven to the conclusion that they are not included in "ordinary vivisection," but are utterly and entirely extraordinary. It is a ghastly record of rapine and bloodshed which it is difficult to reconcile with humanitarian impulse.

"THE NEW QUARTERLY MUSICAL REVIEW (ROBERT COCKS AND CO., 6, NEW BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON, W.), the first number of which appeared last month, promises to be of much value in the world of music. It is intended as a sympathetic and at the same time a critical review of new musical works. The editor disclaims all attempt to occupy the field of existing papers. He does not aim at reports of concerts, musical news, or any of these things. His intention in the *Quarterly* is to criticise, and yet to seek more eagerly for beauty than for faults in the new music given to the public. If the technique be faulty, or the intention unworthy, he must express judgment accordingly, but if the wilful offender is to receive many stripes, the unwitting offender is to be let off with few. The Review will offer papers by eminent musicians, on every variety of musical subjects. Dr. Mackenzie's article on Modern Orchestration makes a good beginning in this direction. Another is a review of "Moses," by Anton Rubenstein, a composer who has attained to high eminence abroad, but still remains unrecognised by many in our own country. A critique of Carmen follows, with a sympathetic notice of the life and death of its author, Georges Bizet. A retrospective article on concerts, choirs, and musical societies follows, and is very interesting. The lover of music who is far from the great centres, will hail with pleasure the description of new musical publications, both songs and instrumental pieces, at the end of this Review.

"THE DREAM OF AN ENGLISHMAN," by ARTHUR BENNETT (SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT AND CO., 8, STATIONERS HALL COURT, LONDON). This dream is an effort to insure the federation of the English World, and to call it Oceana. The happy combination is worked out when John Bull has had the courage to cast off the G. O. M. and to place himself again under the guidance of Lord Salisbury who in turn has the good sense to emancipate himself from red-tape bondage, and to listen to the dictum of a Colonial Conference. The result is all that could be wished for. Peace, for Europe, hesitates to draw the sword when a united Oceana can speak decisively through her Kriegsverein, and a United Empire Trade League secures the lion's share of trade to Oceana, for her Zollverein or Customs Union sounds no uncertain note through the markets of the world. "The Dream of an Englishman" is worth reading. It puts in a nutshell the difficulties created for the Government by each part of Great Britain and her dependencies, and suggests a magnificent way out of them, which may come off about the same time as the millennium.

"GEOLOGY : AN ELEMENTARY HANDBOOK," by A. J. JUKES-BROWNE (WHITTAKER & CO., LONDON). This treatise is intended to serve as a popular introduction to the study of Geology. As little progress can be made in this science, without some acquaintance with Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Biology, the author suggests that at least the volume on Mineralogy in Messrs. Whittaker's Library of Popular Science should be read before taking up this book. In a small handbook it is impossible to go into much detail, therefore the compiler of this work has thought it advisable to devote the chief space to Physical Geology or the agencies concerned in the formation of rocks and the earth's crust generally. The illustrations are taken from another and more advanced work on the same subject by the author and are of much assistance in following the text.

"SEAS AND LANDS," BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD (LONDON, LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO., & J. COMBRIDGE AND CO., BOMBAY). This is a neat collected record of travel from Liverpool, which was left on August 22nd, 1889, across the Atlantic to and through America, over the Pacific to Japan, thence to Hongkong, Colombo, and home again to London in February, 1891. The whole [illegible] all the travelling [illegible] Japan. But it is not [illegible] the enchanted pen of the author of "The Light of Asia" in describing the scenes through which he passes. He has a genius for seeing and depicting the quaint and picturesque [illegible] Japan is twice Japan [illegible] spirit with which all things in that magic land inspire Sir Edwin Arnold.

"SHORT STUDIES ON GREAT SUBJECTS," by JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, (LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO., LONDON), is a new addition to the series of volumes to Longmans' Colonial Library. These Essays are so well known as to need no advertisement. They were collected and given to the public as lectures or as articles in [illegible] magazines. They were collected and given to the public in book-form, and these two volumes are [illegible] specially intended for the Colonies. Studies are chiefly on serious [illegible] subjects, and display the [illegible] untiring research, and [illegible] which J. A. Froude [illegible] mixture of classic and [illegible] lighter novel so sought [illegible] an effort in the right direction, and [illegible] Messrs. Longmans and Co. [illegible]

"THE MISCHIEF OF MONICA," by L. B. WALFORD (LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO., LONDON ; J. COMBRIDGE, BOMBAY). Here we have a heroine of the arch, witty, apparently heartless and [illegible] type, who leads her friends [illegible] own heart—she [illegible] dance. She makes the [illegible] the hero is a little [illegible] pects, and a fine [illegible] making indeed a no[illegible] not securing one. [illegible] pages of a lively novel [illegible] culties are overcome, [illegible] fortune meted out to [illegible] either active or passive [illegible] having done the right [illegible] the lives of all the [illegible]

"BEGGARS ALL," [illegible] MANS, GREEN AND CO., [illegible] BRIDGE AND CO., [illegible] unusual sphere [illegible] apparently endowed [illegible] common-sense, and [illegible] their possessor a [illegible] spoils all by [illegible] for skilful crime [illegible] vividly kept up [illegible] able character, [illegible] too bright or good [illegible] She makes [illegible] realisation of the [illegible] worked out with [illegible] complex character [illegible] in woman. When [illegible] wishes that the [illegible] and had told us the [illegible] persons.

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THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on Thursday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, and the same special Jury:—

THE LOHAR CHAWL MURDER.

Wittoo Moroba and Rama Bajee were charged with having, on the 7th April last, committed the murder of one Govind Rana in Lohar Chawl Street. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Lord Colin Campbell appeared for the first accused; and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Darashah Bejonjee Mehta, appeared for the second accused.

After Mr. Stanford, Inspector of Police, had been examined, the Advocate-General summed up the evidence for the prosecution.

Lord Colin Campbell, on behalf of the first prisoner, urged that there was never a weaker case presented to a jury to bring home the offence with which the accused were charged. There was no evidence of motive or intention which was necessary to establish a charge of that kind. The evidence submitted by the prosecution had been literally squeezed out by a process and procedure, which was not sanctioned by law. The Advocate-General was very confident that what was done by the police in the matter of obtaining the evidence was perfectly legal. But with due deference, the learned counsel ventured to say that the police had no authority under the regulation or the code to examine and cross-examine persons, who were suspected of being guilty of the offence. The Act did not say that such persons should not be examined and cross-examined in the manner it was done. The intention of the Legislature was distinctly shown by the section in the Evidence Act, that statements made by persons to the police ought not to be admitted in evidence. Whether the procedure was legal or not, it was certainly open to grave dispute in a case in which persons were charged with such a serious offence as murder, to bring forward evidence which was wrong from persons who were in duress and restraint. The learned counsel submitted that the evidence adduced in that manner was absolutely unworthy to be placed before a jury, and that no reliance should be placed on it. It was quite possible, nay probable, that those persons who were arrested on suspicion and who had given their evidence in the case, were the very persons who had struck the blow. The learned counsel then analysed the evidence of the principal witnesses in the case, and pointed out the several discrepancies occurring in it, and contended that the evidence was such as it was in every way unworthy of credit. The evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, Coroner's Surgeon, went to show that the death of the deceased was caused by an effusion of blood in the brain due either to the blow with a stick, or by falling down upon the ground. The learned counsel submitted that there was no evidence brought forward by the prosecution to show that the blows from the stick only, caused the death of the deceased. The effusion of blood might, for all they knew, have been the result of the fall on the ground. It was quite probable that the deceased had a comparatively slight blow given to him, and that the effusion of blood on the brain was due to the fall, which might again have been caused by some slight force. The prosecution attempted to prove that death was caused by means of the blow; but Dr. Sidney Smith was of opinion that death was caused either by the blow or by the deceased falling on the ground. The prisoner was entitled to an acquittal; first, because of the character of the witnesses for the prosecution, who ought not to be believed in any court of law; and, secondly, because the story told by the prosecution was full of discrepancies; and thirdly, because it was not proved beyond a doubt that the death of the deceased was caused by a blow from the stick, and if the jury had a doubt in their mind about it they must give the first prisoner the benefit of that doubt and acquit him. Even if the jury believed the evidence which was got up by the police in the manner described by the learned counsel, there was no proof whatever adduced that the assault was committed with a view to take the life of the deceased or at the very most to inflict a certain amount of punishment on the deceased. Under the circumstances of the case, the charge of murder could not be sustained, and the jury would have no other alternative but to return a verdict of "not guilty" on that charge.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury on behalf of the second prisoner explained that if the jury were of opinion that the first prisoner, was not guilty of the charge laid against him, the second prisoner, who was charged with the abetment of the offence, was also not guilty of that offence. The learned counsel contended at some length that the assault was not a premeditated one, as urged by the Advocate-General in his speech summing up the evidence for the prosecution. There was no evidence adduced to support such a suggestion. There was again no evidence to support the assumption that death was the result of the blow with the stick. Pointing out several discrepancies in the evidence the learned counsel thought it was impossible for any jury to return a verdict of guilty of murder on the evidence adduced. The utmost the person who struck the blow could be guilty of was grevious hurt or assault. The learned counsel urged that the second prisoner was not present at the time the assault was committed.

His Lordship in summing up the whole evidence said that there was no doubt that the man Govind was assaulted, and the most important question for the jury to consider was whether the first prisoner was the man, who inflicted the blow which caused his death, and that the second accused was present at the time the blow was given and abetted the first prisoner in the commission of that offence. If the first prisoner was the man who gave the blows, he was guilty of the offence he was charged with, and if the second prisoner was present at the time and abetted the first prisoner, he was also guilty of the same offence. If the jury considered that there was direct evidence of the intention of the prisoners to murder the deceased, they were guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder. If the jury thought that the stick with which the blow was given was such a weapon as was not likely to cause death, the prisoners would only be guilty of grievous hurt. With reference to the argument urged that the effusion of blood in the brain was probably due to the fall and not the blow, his Lordship said that even if the injuries which resulted in death were caused by the fall the person who struck the deceased was responsible for injuries caused by the fall, which was the result of the blow. There were discrepancies in the evidence with regard to the way in which the second prisoner seized hold of the deceased, and there were several other discrepancies besides. It was evident from the evidence that the witnesses for the prosecution were more or less accomplices, and their evidence must be received with suspicion and caution until it was found that it was corroborated by other independent evidence.

The jury after retiring for a short time returned a verdict of "not guilty" with regard to both the accused who were accordingly ordered to be discharged.

MURDER OF A GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

Rama Luxmon, a Hindoo, who is charged with committing the murder of a Hindu girl named Dhondee at Matoonga on the 31st January last, was next tried before his Lordship and a special jury composed of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. John Pollard, Foreman.
Mr. James Greenwood.
Mr. R. Phillips.
Mr. J. Fairclough.
Mr. F. S. Fairfield.
Mr. F. D. Pinday.
Mr. Jeejeebhoy F. Petit.
Mr. M. F. Reid.
Mr. D. Lindsay.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General with Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Lowndes appeared for the prisoner.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, said that the prisoner Rama Luxmmon was charged with having murdered a girl called Dhondee, and there would be no doubt whatever upon the evidence in the case that the girl, who was about ten years of age, was murdered. She was found dead some short time after she had been missed, in a hut, in the middle of a field between Dadur and Mahim on the right hand side of the railway. She evidently had been murdered struck on the head with stones, and the question to which the jury would have to devote their attention would be whether the evidence showed that the prisoner was the man who committed the act. The prisoner lived in the same chawl where the girl lived with her mother. It would be proved that on the 31st January last the girl at the solicitation of the prisoner left the chawl where she was living. The prisoner was last seen with the girl going in the direction of the place where the dead body was found. She was missed in the afternoon, and although a search was made she was not found until two days afterwards. She was found dead having been murderd by some one. The prisoner that evening came back to the chawl, but he suddenly disappeared. Intimation was given to the police the same afternoon that the prisoner had run away, no one knew where. The prisoner, however, after several days was found and arrested. The learned counsel said that there was besides that, certain other evidence to adduce; but he would not allude to it just at present until his Lordship had ruled whether it was admissible or not under the evidence Act. But according to the evidence about which there could be no doubt whatever, the jury would find it proved conclusively that the prisoner took the girl away from the place where she was living, and that she was last seen walking with him in the direction of the place, where the body was afterwards found. Those facts would be laid before the jury, and upon that and other evidence it would be for them to say if the prosecution had made out that the death of the girl was caused by the prisoner. The injuries which had been inflicted upon the girl were described by Dr. Chowksey, who examined the body on the 3rd February. According to the doctor's evidence given in the Police Court there were several wounds inflicted, two of them being an inch deep, and about an inch or an inch and a half in length. Both the upper and lower jaws were broken to pieces, and there were other injuries besides on the head, which might have been caused by certain stones which were shown to the docter. The stones were found by the police in the hut by the side of the body, and there could be no doubt that the child was killed by those stones. When the girl left her house that afternoon she had an ornament on her person, which was missing at the time her body was found, and which was only worth about five rupees. The motive, therefore for the murder was the robbery of that ornament.

Evidence was then called. After several witnesses had been examined, the case was adjourned.

The trial was resumed before his Lordship and the same Special Jury yesterday, when further evidence was called for the prosecution.

Mr. Hurst, Inspector of police, in answer to the Advocate-General, said the prisoner was brought to him in custody on the 29th April last at the Mahim police lock up. He was made to witness statement in consequence of which he made a discovery.

What statement did the accused make to you?

Mr. Lowndes objected to the question, remarking that any discovery made by a police constable was absolutely irrelevant.

The judge: What was the discovery?

Mr. Lang said it would be seen from the witness's deposition in the police Court.

The judge (after looking at the deposition): I will put the question myself.

Mr. Lowndes: I submit the question is irrelevant.

Mr. Lang: You must show that it is irrelevant.

Mr. Lowndes said it was for the prosecution to show that the question was relevant.

The judge: I do not think it is irrelevant (To witness) What was the discovery you made?

Mr. Lowndes submited that the question was absolutely irrelevant, and had no connection whatever with the case.

The judge to witness: What was the discovery made? What did you find?

Mr. Lowndes repeated that the question was irrelevant.

The judge to witness: You discovered a certain shop?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Lang: What else did you discover?

Witness: I made enquiries at the shop, but found nothing.

The judge: Was the discovery of the shop made in consequence of the accused's statement?

Witness: Yes.

The judge: You say you made a certain discovery in consequence of what the accused told you?

Witness: I found out an entry about a gold putlee (or venetian coin.)

The judge: What was the entry?

Witness: About the sale of a putlee to the Marwaree.

Mr. Lowndes said his objection was half gone in the way in which the evidence had been recorded by the Court.

The judge: I must allow the question.

Mr. Lang: What did the accused tell you which led you to go to the place and make the discovery?

Witness: The accused said he had sold the gold "putlee" which he had taken off the girl's neck to Marwaree at Moombadevi, and in consequence of that statement I came down to Moombadevi in company with the prisoner.

The judge: Did the accused offer to point out the shop to you?

Witness: Yes. The prisoner pointed out a shop in which nothing was found. The next day another Marwaree produced a book containing an entry about the sale of the gold "putlee." I took the book and produced it in the Police Court.

The judge: I ought not to have admitted this evidence. The witness has misled me entirely.

Mr. Lang: The enquiry was made in consequence of what the prisoner said (To witness) Are all the shops in the road similar?

Witness: Yes. The name of the Marwaree whose book I took is Jaitha Kapoorchand.

The Judge: Then you actually found the entry in consequence of statements the prisoner made?

Witness: Yes. I afterwards went about asking the Marwarees, that is the next day.

The judge: What led you to ask these Marwarees as to the gold "putlee" being sold or not?

Witness: The Marwaree at the first shop gave me information that the gold "putlee" had been sold at the next shop. It was in consequence of the statement made by the Marwaree to whose shop I went first that I went to the other Marwaree who produced the book containing the entry. The accused had made a mistake as to the shop, and I was taken to the wrong shop in the first instance. (To the judge). The accused informed me that he had sold the gold "putlee" to a Marwaree.

In cross-examination by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he went to the shop again in consequence of orders received from Superintendent Cobb.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: I would never have gone to the shop at Moombadevi if the prisoner had not told me that he had sold the ornament to a Marwaree in that locality.

The Marwaree gave corroborative evidence as to sale of the "putlee" to him.

The prisoner, in answer to the Court, said it was true he was not to be found for four months.

Mr. Lowndes: The prisoner is not bound to answer; it is clear law.

The judge: I want the prisoner to explain, if he likes, where he had gone and what he had done.

The prisoner further said he was working at the Crawford Market as a labourer and was in Bombay. He was drunk on the day in question, and he could not say if he took the girl Dhondee away with him.

The Advocate General summed up the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Lowndes, in addressing the jury, said the jury must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that it was the prisoner, and no other person, who committed the murder of the girl. The learned counsel contended that, if the accused had taken the girl with him from Dadur to Matoonga, he was not likely to have gone by the way he was stated to have done. The story as to the accused selling the gold "putlee" to the Marwaree at Moombadevi for Rs. 4-4-0, and afterwards being anxious to point out the shop to the police officer, was absurd upon the face of it. The learned counsel referred to some authorities and contended that the evidence as to the entry in the Marwaree's book, which related to statements alleged to have been made by the accused to a police officer was wholly in admissible. There was absolutely no evidence as to the finding of a gold "putlee" in the shop. They found nothing but an entry in a book. It was highly improbable that a man like the prisoner, who bore a good character would murder a girl for the sake of four rupees and then go and relate to a police officer a story of the murder without any difficulty.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, told them that they must be satisfied upon the evidence that the prisoner, and the prisoner alone, committed the offence with which he was charged; and that no other person could possibly have committed it. The evidence shewed that the girl Dhondee was last seen alive with the prisoner. About 5 p.m. the prisoner was seen by three persons, who took him to his house, where he was questioned about the girl Dhondee. On the pretence of attending to a natural want, he went out for a minute and ran away, and was not arrested until the 29th April last. The further evidence against the prisoner was the alleged sale of the gold "putlee" to a Marwaree on the afternoon of the 31st January. The Marwaree, however, could not identify the prisoner and the "putlee," which had been melted down, was not produced. This evidence, although admissible, did not appear to his lordship to be of much value; and the jury were advised to attach no great weight to it unless they believed the other evidence in the case. The prisoner was last seen with the girl, and the "onus" lay upon him of accounting what he had done with her. He said he was drunk and did not know what happend. It appeared that he absconded and was not found for sometime afterwards.

The jury, after retiring for consultation, returned into court at 3-40 p. m., when the foreman stated that the jury, were not unanimous, that seven were for a verdict of guilty and that there was no likelihood of their being more unanimous if they retired again.

His lordship said he accepted the verdict of the majority, with which he quite agreed.

The prisoner, in reply to the court, said: I did not know anything. I was drunk.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar, the evidence against you is as clear as circumstances could make it. You are the only person who possibly could have murdered the girl. I have no doubt that you committed the murder for the sake of the girl's ornaments; and that you sold the ornament in the bazaar in Bombay. There is only one sentence which I can pass upon you, and that is that you be hanged.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock.

THE CHARGE OF ABDUCTION AGAINST MRS. SCHNEIDER.

Ella Schneider, a European, aged 21, was charged with abducting, on the first May last, a woman named Florence Marie Miller by inducing her, by deceitful means, to go from her house, knowing it to be likely that she would be seduced to illicit intercourse. Mr. Anderson, appeared to prosecute; and Mr. M. K. Lalcaca represented the accused.

Mr. Lalcaca applied for a short postponement of the case, as he had not had time to receive instructions and to peruse the papers in the case.

His Lordship: Are you instructed or not?

Mr. Lalcaca said he was instructed to defend the accused, but the materials for the defence had not yet been placed in his hands. He asked that the case might be tried the last at the Sessions.

His lordship enquired how it was that, notwithstanding that the Sessions had gone on already for a long time, there had been no instructions given in the case.

Mr. Lalcaca said he had received his instructions only that morning, and he accordingly asked for a short postponement to enable him to do justice to the case.

His lordship said that the case was committed on the 3rd June, and it was the 30th June that day.

Mr. Lalcaca said there were various circumstances which prevented the accused from engaging the services of counsel earlier. He understood that Mr. Anderson who appeared for the prosecution, had no objection to the postponement.

Mr. Anderson observed that he was afraid his learned friend was speaking from his own book in the matter. A postponement would be very inconvenient to him; but he was in the hands of the court.

His lordship did not think that the counsel for the defence had made out any ground for a postponement. He had already had the papers in the case in his hands and his lordship saw no reason for granting the application.

Mr. Lalcaca said that he got the papers late that morning, and he had not had sufficient time to go through them. The peculiar circumstances of the case, and the unfortunate position of the accused, demanded that he should take some time to prepare the defence.

His lordship said that all he could do would be to take up the case immediately after the theft case which he proposed to try, and in the meantime the learned counsel might read up the papers and be prepared to go on with the case. He did not know how he could stop the case, which would disarrange the order of the Sessions.

Mr. Lalcaca: This is a peculiar case.

His lordship: I do not see its peculiarity. There are only six short witnesses in the case, and it would not take long to go through the papers.

Mr. Anderson: Practically there are only three witnesses.

His lordship: The papers can be read in about half an hour. I will take up the case after the theft case.

Mr. Lalcaca asked that a postponement till Monday next might be given.

His lordship: I cannot do that. I have a special jury case fixed for Monday.

After some further discussion, his lordship granted postponement till this (Saturday) morning.

THEFT OF SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Abdul Rahman, a middle aged Mahomedan, was charged with stealing sundry articles, namely three pieces of wearing apparel, a knife a rosary, &c., of the value of Rs. 4-3-5, the property of Syed Jahan Shah Syed Ameer. On the 24th May last, the articles were tied up in a bundle and put aside in a mosque, where the prosecutor was engaged in prayer about 1 p.m. As the prosecutor, was performing a prostration, he saw the prisoner pick up the bundle and run away. Prosecutor raised an alarm; a sepoy was called in; and the accused was arrested in the compound of the mosque with the bundle in his possession.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty but the prisoner, who could boast of a register of previous convictions, denied most of them. His lordship called for evidence regarding them, and adjourned the case until this morning.

OUTRAGING A GIRL.

Currimbhoy Jafferbhoy, a young Mahomedan, was charged with committing rape upon Dhondee, a Maratha girl about five years of age, on the 10th April last. The girl's parents were poor people and lived on the ground-floor in a bungalow at Tardeo and the prisoner committed the offence in a stable which was not used at the time. After the evidence for the prosecution had been called, the prisoner, in answer to the Court, admitted his offence. The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoner to mercy on the ground of his young age. His lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Sessions were then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

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REPORT OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSALS.

Substance of the proposals.

51. We proceed now to consider the proposal of the Government of India to close the mints, in the first instance, without adopting a gold standard, but coupled with the provision that the Indian Government should have the power of declaring English gold coins to be legal tender in India at a rate to be fixed by proclamation, such that the value of the rupee so fixed shall not exceed 1s. 6d.

Effect of closing the mints on uncoined silver.

52. Let us consider what would be the immediate effect of these proposals. First, then, as to their effect on the gold value of uncoined silver, and on the future relation of uncoined silver to the coined rupee.

53. Minting of silver would for the time be at an end, and this use of or demand for uncoined silver would cease to exist. What has been the use or demand? and what would it be likely to be in the future? Some notion may be formed on this point by examining the quantity of rupees coined in the last few years and of silver deposited in the currency reserves against the issue of notes.

Amount of new coinage in India in recent years.

54. The average amount of the new coinage in India has been as follows:—

		Rx.
1870-71 to 1874-75	(annual average)	2,031,232
1875-76 „ 1879-80	„	8,493,841
1880-81 „ 1884-85	„	4,480,498
1885-86 „ 1889-90	„	8,310,788
1890-91	(one year)	13,163,471
1891-92	„	5,553,970
1892-93	„	12,705,219
Yearly average, 1870-71 to 1892-93		6,63,628
„ „ 1875-76 to 1892-93		7,658,223

Silver bullion in Paper Currency reserve.

55. The annual average of silver bullion in the Paper Currency reserve has been as follows:—

		Rx.
1870-71 to 1874-75	(annual average)	1,168,771
1875-76 „ 1879-80	„	1,319,080
1880-81 „ 1884-85	„	[illegible]
1885-86 „ 1889-90	„	1,015,225
1890-91	(one year)	747,104
On the 31st of March 1892 it was		1,275,000
The average for the 22 years being		1,152,095

Total demand of India for currency purposes.

56. Looking to these figures, it will be seen that the absorption by India of silver for currency purposes since 1875 has averaged more than Rx. 7,700,000 a year. The coinage from 1885-86 to 1892-93 was Rx. 72,976,594, making an annual average of about Rx. 9,122,000. This is equivalent to 34,200,000 ounces of silver.

Imports of silver into India.

57. The net imports of silver into India have been as follows:—

		Rx.
1870-71 to 1874-75	(annual average)	3,053,082
1875-76 „ 1879-80	„	7,051,200
1880-81 „ 1884-85	„	6,686,527
1885-86 „ 1889-90	„	9,775,134
1890-91	(one year)	14,174,136
1891-92	„	9,022,181
1892-93	„	12,863,569
Yearly average, 1870-71 to 1892-93		7,183,722
„ „ 1875-76 to 1892-93		8,328,344

So that nearly the whole of the silver imported into India has been absorbed by currency demands or has passed through the mints.

United States currency demand.

58. The United States currency demand is 54,000,000 ounces of silver a year.

Production of silver in the world.

59. The production of silver in the world is estimated for 1892 to have been from 1,52,102,000 to 157,535,000 ounces.

Probable consequence of cessation of American and Indian demands.

60. The currency demands of India, therefore, have during recent years been nearly a quarter, and those of the United States rather more than a third, of the whole world's production. If, therefore, either the one or the other were to cease, there ought, according to general laws, to be a great fall in the value of silver; and, if both were to cease, the fall ought to be very great indeed until the reduction of the demand had produced a similar effect on the supply. We have already explained that this reduction in supply might not follow for some time the diminution of demand, and the fall might be protracted for a long time.

Possible panic.

61. No safe inference, however, as to the effect of the cessation of the Indian or American demand can be founded exclusively on these figures. Apprehension of the future often operates on the minds of men, and produces an effect on the market greater than the actual circumstances of demand and supply would seem to warrant. The closing of the Indian mints, would, no doubt, make it more likely that the United States would give up buying silver; and, if the apprehension of this were added to the cessation of the Indian demand, the effect might be a panic in the silver market. Eventually the price of silver would, no doubt, settle down to the new circumstances of demand and supply.

Possible rise in value of gold.

62. There is still another element to be considered. If the effect of the proposal of the Indian Government were sooner or later to create a demand for gold in India which does not exist, it might raise the value of gold as against all other things, including silver. In other words, the gold price of silver might be still further diminished.

Effect on value of uncoined silver.

63. All the factors of the problem are so uncertain that it is impossible to predict with any confidence or in numerical terms what the effect of closing the mints would be on the value of uncoined silver. The greater the effect, the greater, of course, would be the difference is value between coined and uncoined silver in India and the greater the dangers, whatever they may be, which might arise from that source.

Effect on value of coined rupees.

64. Next, as to the effect of simply closing the mints on the future value or gold price of the rupee. If there be already, as there is reason to suppose, a quantity of unused rupees in India, they would have to be absorbed before the closing of the mints produced an effect on the value of the rupee. In that case, there might be some time to wait before there was any increase in its value. The apprehensions of men concerning the future might cause an immediate effect of a serious character; but we cannot venture to say for what length of time this would be maintained. Neither could we trace the progress of the enhancement of the value of the rupee in respect of time or place which we should expect to follow the closing of the mints.

Effect of closing the mints, coupled with making the sovereign a legal tender at 1s. 6d. the rupee.

65. It is impossible to estimate the extent to which the rupee might be raised if the Indian mints and Indian currency were to remain closed against both precious metals. The Government of India, however, add the proposal to make English sovereigns legal tender at a ratio which is not to exceed 1s. 6d. to the rupee; and it remains to be considered what would be the effect of stopping the free coinage of silver taken in conjunction with this condition. The proposal would leave it in the discretion of the Indian Government either to fix that ratio at once or to proceed by successive stages. If the higher ratio were adopted, if the Government were not itself to add rupees to the currency, and if in consequence of the closing of the mints exchange rose rapidly to that ratio, the difficulties and evils arising from an appreciation of the currency, to which we shall have to call attention hereafter, would be so much the greater; if a lower ratio were adopted in the first instance, and if exchange were to rise more gradually, these difficulties and evils would be less; but, whichever plan were selected, the Indian Government would probably be deemed by the public to have decided that 1s. 6d. was to be the gold value of the rupee, which consequently would be regarded as a limit. When that limit was reached, the currency would again become automatic, since gold sovereigns could be freely exported to India to serve as currency there.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSALS: (1) AS TO THEIR PRACTICABILITY.

Practicability of maintaining the rupee at an artificial value.

66. The first objection taken to the scheme of the Indian Government is that it would not be practicable to maintain the rupee in the manner suggested on a ratio to gold much higher than that of the intrinsic value of the silver of which it consists. We have already alluded to the reliance placed by the Government of India upon the phenomena exhibited in the currency system of France and other nations. It will be important, therefore, to direct attention to the essential features of the present Indian currency, and to consider what light is thrown upon the proposals of the Government of India by the experience derived from the currency arrangements of other countries.

Precedents.

DIFFERENT CURRENCY SYSTEMS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

1.—UNITED KINGDOM.

Principles of currency of United Kingdom.

67. The present Indian monetary system is substantially modelled on that of the United Kingdom, the essential features of which are—

(1). The standard coin to be of one metal, gold.

(2). The mint to be open to the free coinage of this metal, so that the quantity of current coin shall be regulated automatically, and not be dependent on the action of the Government.

(3). Token coinage to be of a different metal or metals, subsidiary to the standard coin, legal tender only to a limited amount, and its face value and the price in the standard metal at which it can be obtained from the mint being greater than the market value of the metal contained in it.

It may be added that, under the Act of 1844, paper money is convertible on demand into gold, its quantity above a fixed amount varying with the quantity of gold against which it is issued.

Gold formerly considered the principal medium of exchange.

68. Lord Liverpool and other authorities would have added that the standard metal, gold, should be the principal medium of exchange; but this is no longer the fact. Gold is the standard or measure, but for the most part not the medium itself. Though, however, in wholesale transactions, and in a great many retail purchases, gold is no longer the medium of exchange, the use of gold coins is probably greater in the United Kingdom than in most other countries.

69. As regards the stocks of gold and silver (other than mere token money) in the United Kingdom and in India, such information as we have been able to obtain leads to the conclusions contained in the two following paragraphs.

Stocks of legal tender money in the United Kingdom.

70. In the United Kingdom the amount of gold and silver available for the purposes of currency is uncertain; but the Mint estimate of the gold in circulation is £[illegible]1,000,000, of which the amount in banks (including that in the Issue Department of the Bank of England and in other banks against which notes are issued) is stated to be £25,000,000.

There is also the fiduciary issue of notes by the Bank of England and other banks, which at the close of 1892 stood at £27,450,000.

It must, however, be remembered that the gold held by the Issue Department of the Bank of England and the gold held by the Scotch and Irish Banks in respect of notes issued beyond the authorised limits cannot be looked up as an integral portion of the currency, since it cannot be used at the same time with the notes which are issued against it; but the amount is included in the sum of £21,000,000 above mentioned in order to facilitate comparison with foreign countries, which keep a gold reserve against their notes, though not under conditions so strict and specific as those of the English Act of 1844.

INDIA.

Principles of currency in India; stock of silver.

71. In the Indian currency system, as established in 1835, silver takes the place which gold occupies in the English system. Cheques, bankers' money, and other credit have not in India replaced the metallic currency to the same extent as has been the case in England.

The Indian Mint is open to the free coinage of silver; the rupee and the half-rupee are the only standard coins, and are legal tender to an unlimited amount. It is uncertain what is the stock of rupees in India, but it must be very large; Sir David Barbour says that the amount in active circulation, in which of course the hoards are not included, has been recently estimated at Rx. 115,000,000; and by some writers it has been placed much higher. Mr. F. C. Harrisson, who has taken great pains in the investigation, puts it at Rx. 134,170,000 besides Rx. 30,000,000 of the coins of Native States.

Gold is not legal tender, and there are no current gold coins.

There is a subsidiary silver fractional coinage which is legal tender only to the limit of one rupee.

Paper money may be issued to the amount 8,00,00,000 rupees against securities; and beyond this only against a reserve of coin or bullion deposited. The amount of notes so issued was Rs. 26,40,18,200 on the 31st of March 1893, and the reserve was constituted as follows:—

	Rs.
Coin	17,63,85,744
Bullion	86,82,456
Securities	8,00,00,000

For the purposes of the Paper Currency India is divided into circles, at present eight in number. The notes are legal tender for five rupees and upwards within the circle for which they are issued, and are convertible at the office of issue, and (except in the case of British Burmah) at the principal city of the Presidency to which the circle of issue belongs.

Other countries; principles of currency and stocks.

72. When we proceed to examine the currencies of other countries, we find that many of the conditions which have been considered essential in the English and Indian currencies are either wanting altogether or have been replaced by other conditions. The following is a short statement of the most important features in these currencies, and of the stock of gold, silver, and notes available for currency, so far as we have been able to obtain them, as they stood at the close of 1892; but we must guard ourselves against being supposed implicitly to accept all the figures.

UNITED STATES.

United States.

72. The standard is gold and the mint is open to gold.

There is little gold coin in circulation, at any rate in the Eastern States, but a large reserve of gold in the banks and in the treasury:—

	£
Stock in the Banks	89,950,140
„ Treasury	48,352,286
Silver dollars in the Treasury	70,948,080
„ In Circulation	12,334,490

and these, or the certificates issued against them, circulate at a gold value at the old ratio of 16 to 1.

There was also in the Treasury of silver bullion an amount valued at £17,874,430, against which paper certificates are issued, which circulate at a gold value at the same ratio.

The aggregate paper currency was about £210,000,000.

The silver currency and paper based on silver are accepted as legal tender to any amount, and there is no premium on the gold and gold certificates in comparison with them.

Silver maintained at ratio of 16 to 1.

74. In this case a very large amount of silver, or certificates representing such silver, has hitherto been kept in circulation at the ratio of 16 to 1. But there is considerable apprehension concerning the difficulties which may arise if the compulsory purchase of silver by the Treasury for currency purposes should continue. Under the Bland Act passed in 1878 these purchases amounted, as above stated, to about 20,000,000 ounces in the year, whilst under the Sherman Act, which was passed in 1890, these purchases have been increased to an annual amount of 54,000,000 ounces.

CANADA.

Canada.

75. That standard is gold; but though there is a provision for coining gold dollars at the rate of 4·86·2-3 to the British sovereign, that is, at the ratio to 16 to 1, there is no Canadian gold coin, and little or no gold coin in circulation.

Canada has no mint. Fractional silver currency is supplied from England.

The stock of gold is said to be about £2,400,000.

There are about £3,700,000 worth of Dominion notes of various amounts from 25 cents up to 4 dollars; and the banks may issue notes for 5 dollars or any multiple thereof to an amount not exceeding their "unimpaired" paid-up capital, such notes being redeemable in specie or Dominion notes: the present issue is about £7,000,000.

The Dominion notes (unless it be for small amounts) are redeemable in "coin current by law in Canada," that is, in such dollars as above mentioned. The American silver dollar circulates at par at the ratio of 16 to 1, although a Government proclamation was issued in 1870 declaring it to be legal tender up to the amount of 10 dollars, but only at 80 cents per dollar.

Silver is not convertible into gold.

Notes and silver at gold value of United States.

76. This is a very remarkable case, since without any gold currency, and without even a mint for gold, dollar notes and silver dollars circulate at the United States gold dollar value.

WEST INDIES.

West Indies.

77. All the West India Islands and British Guiana have adopted the English currency, gold being the standard, but silver being a legal tender without limit. In practice, British gold is never seen there but the circulating medium consists of shillings and Colonial bank notes. Except in British Honduras, no silver dollars are legal tender but gold doubloons remain legal tender at 64 shillings (the rate fixed in 1838) throughout the West Indies.

In Jamaica and Trinidad gold doubloons and United States gold coins are not uncommonly seen; they come from the Isthmus and Venezuela, and go to New Orleans and New York in a steady current.

In the Bahamas the United States gold dollar (worth 4s. 1·3-16d.) is popularly over-rated at 4s. 2d., and consequently American eagles circulate freely (or did so until notes were introduced).

British Honduras has as its standard the silver dollar of Guatemala, which is a 5-frank piece without any gold behind it.

Silver token currency at gold value.

78. This is an instance of a gold standard without gold and a silver token currency circulating to an unlimited extent at a value based on that gold standard.

GERMANY.

Germany.

Germany, in adopting a gold standered in 1873 adopted most of the feature of the English currency system. The mint was opened to gold, and a subsidiary silver token coinage was introduced, limited in quantity by reference to population, and legal tender only to a limited amount. The peculiarity of the case of Germany is that £20,000,000 worth of old silver thalers are retained in circulation at a ratio of 15½ to 1, and are legal tender to an unlimited extent. Of the new coinage of gold, the banks hold £31,250,000, in addition to £6,000,000 stored at the fortress of Spandau, while the amount in circulation is estimated to be from £65,000,000 to £70,000,000.

The amount of paper currency issued is £9,000,000 by the Imperial Government, £53,790,000 by the Reichsbank, and £8,950,000 by other banks, making a total of £68,740,000.

Resembles that of United Kingdom.

80. On the whole, the German system approximates more closely than any other to our own, though it is said that there are not equal facilities for obtaining gold for export.

SCANDINAVIA.

Scandinavia.

81. The standard has been gold since 1873, and the mints appear to be open to gold, but there is little gold in circulation. Bank notes convertible into gold are the ordinary currency.

Silver is only subsidiary token currency. The stock of gold held by the banks appears to be about £5,500,000, and of notes about £13,000,000.

THE LATIN UNION.

(a) FRANCE.

Latin Union: France.

82. The mints are open to gold.

Silver coinage, except of subsidary coins, has since 1878 been, and is now, prohibited under the rules of the Latin Union.

There is a large quantity of gold coin in actual circulation.

The peculiarity of he French currency is, the large amount of 5-franc pieces which circulate at the old ratio of 15½ to 1. They are legal tender to any amount, and are accepted as freely as the gold coin. They are not legally convertible into gold.

The stock of currency appears to be as follows:—

	£
Gold, about	171,000,000
Silver	140,000,000
Notes	132,000,000

The notes of the Bank of France are convertible into gold or silver, at the option of the Bank. The bank pays gold freely for home use; but if gold is required in large quantities, especially for exportation, special arrangements must be made.

There is no difficulty in maintaining either the silver or the notes at their gold name.

Gold standard, with much silver circulating at gold value.

83. Here is a currency which for all practical purposes appears to be perfectly sound and satisfactory, but which differs from our own in most important particulars. It is sometimes called "etalon boiteux," or limping standard; but inasmuch as the mint is open to gold and closed to silver the standard is really gold, whilst a very large proportion of the currency is either inconvertible silver, or notes payable (at the option of the bank) in silver or gold, maintained without difficulty at the above mentioned artificial ratio.

(b) BELGIUM.

Belgium.

84. The mint is open to gold. The rules as to 5-franc pieces as to the ratio between gold and silver and as to legal tender are the same as in France.

The stock of currency appears to be as follows:—

Gold, about	£5,000,000 or more.
Silver, 5-franc	8,000,000
Notes	15,000,000

The notes appear to be convertible into either gold or silver, at the option of the bank.

85. The situation is the same as in France; but inconvenience might be experienced if the Latin Union were to be terminated, and the several members were obliged, under the conditions imposed by that Union, to liquidate in gold their silver currency held by France.

(c) ITALY.

Italy.

86. The mint is open to gold.

The rules as to 5-franc pieces as to the ratio between gold and silver and as to legal tender are the same as in France.

The stock of currency appears to be—

Gold	£23,600,000
Silver 5-franc pieces	4,000,000
Notes	57,000,000

There is very little metallic coin in actual circulation; the paper is at a discount, and the exchange below par.

87. The state of this currency is unsatisfactory, not, however, on account of the artificial ratio between gold and silver, but on account of the want of both metals, owing probably to the state of the finances and credit of the country. The same difficulty would arise as in Begium if the Latin Union were terminated.

HOLLAND AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Holland and the Dutch East Indies: History of adoption of gold standard.

88. From 1847 to 1873 Holland and its dependencies had the single silver standard. In consequence of the changes in Germany and other countries in the north of Europe, which adopted the gold standard in 1873, Holland suspended the coinage of silver in that year. Silver could no longer be brought to the Dutch mint, and gold coin could not be issued, because the Dutch Parliament had not agreed on a gold coin or a gold standard. There was a certain quantity of silver coins in circulation, and their value at this period was regulated neither by the market value of gold nor by that of silver. The demand for coin was increasing in the years 1873 to 1875; and the result was that, whilst the value of silver as a metal was going down in the market, Dutch silver coins were appreciated as against gold. The rate of exchange on London, which oscillates now on the gold basis between 12·1 and 12·3 florins to the £ sterling, shrank to 11·12 florins.

In 1875 the gold standard was adopted at a ratio of 15 5-8ths to 1, and the Dutch mint was opened to gold; whilst the coinage of silver, except of subsidiary token coins, was prohibited, and remains so at the present time. A considerable quantity of gold coin was minted, which was, however, kept in reserve and not used for internal circulation. Silver florins at the gold value were legal tender to any amount; and, with paper florin notes, which were also at a gold value, formed the internal circulations of the country. Neither silver nor paper is convertible into gold; but the Netherlands Banks has always been willing to give gold for exportation. In 1881 and 1882 the balance of trade turned against Holland, and the stock of gold ran down to about £600,000. Under these circumstances, an Act was passed in April 1884, which enabled the Government to authorise the bank to sell at market prices a quantity of 25,000,000 silver florins whenever the state of the currency might demand it. This Act has never been brought into operation, but it has restored confidence; the necessary stock of gold, amounting now to upwards of £5,000,000 has been maintained; the bank gives gold freely for export; and the exchange has continued steady at from 12·1 to 12·3 florins to the £ sterling. No difficulty has been experienced either in Holland or in her Eastern dependencies. The system of currency has always been, and little is, the same in both. There is no mint and little or no stock of gold in Java, and at the same time the rate of exchange between Java and Europe is always at or about par. It should be added that Java merchants can always do their business with gold countries through Holland.

The stock of currency is as follows:—

	In Holland.	In Java.
Gold, about	£ 5,200,000	£ 500,000
Silver	11,000,000	2,773,000
Paper	16,000,000	4,250,000

Gold standard, with silver and paper currency.

89. This is a case in which the standard is gold, with little or no gold in circulation. The silver is kept at an artificial ratio much higher than its market value, although neither it nor the paper is convertible into gold except for purposes of export. This artificial exchange is maintained in the Dutch East Indies, where there is little or no gold, as well as in Holland, where there is a limited stock.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austria-Hungary: History of adoption of gold standard.

90. Before 1879 the standard coin was the florin, which was equal to 1-45th part of a pound of fine silver. The mint was open to silver, and silver florins and silver florin notes were legal tender to an unlimited amount. The actual circulation consisted of florin notes, which were inconvertible; their amount was £52,500,000 in 1879 and £69,500,000 at the beginning of 1892. The average exchange on London for £10 sterling was 141·78 in 1861* after the Italian war. It became 109 in 1865, but rose to 125·98 in 1867 after the Austro-Prussian war. It fell to 110·53 in 1872, continued at 111 till 1875, but rose to 122·25 in 1877, 117·89 in 1878, and 116·63 in 1879. It seems that in the earlier years there had been a premium on silver, the paper money being depreciated below its face value, so that no silver was brought to be coined. But silver fell in price from 60¾d. per oz. in 1873 to 51¼d. per ox. in 1879, the paper florin was depreciated, and as the standard coin was open to silver, it became worth while to bring silver to the mint to be coined; so that between August 1878 and November 1879, the silver circulation had increased by £7,000,000. Under these circumstances, the Austro-Hungarian Government in March 1879 stopped the coinage of silver on private account, but continued coining it at their own discretion. The quantity so coined between 1880 and 1891 appears to have amounted to 125½ millions of florins. This state of things continued till 1891, when the Austro-Hungarian Government determined to propose the adoption of a gold standard and to open the mint to gold, for which the necessary measures were passed by the Austrian and Hungarian Legislatures in August, 1892. From 1879, when the mints were closed against the private coinage of silver, the average exchange for £10 sterling rose from 117·83 florins in 1880 and 1881 to 125·61 florins in 1887, and then fell to 116·80 in 1891 and 119·29 in 1822. The whole oscillation between 1879, when the mints were closed, down to 1891, when the resolution to adopt a gold standard was taken, was less than 9 per cent., and at the end of the period it stood at nearly the same figure as at the beginning, though in the meantime the price of silver had fallen by nearly 12 per cent., and in 1891 it was more than 6d. per oz. lower than in 1879. The basis for conversion to a gold standard, which appears to have been founded on an average of this exchange, is a ratio of 18·22 silver to 1 gold, or 1 gold florin = 2 francs 10 centimes, making 120·1 florins equal to £10. The mint is now open to gold.

The following is the table showing the same:—

Year.	Annual average of exchange on London in Vienna.	Average price of Bar Silver per ounce in London. (Pixley and Abell.)
		d.
1873	110·89	59¼
1874	110·91	58 5-16
1875	111·78	56 7-8
1876	121·32	52¾
1877	122·17	54 13-16
1878	118·89	52 9-16
1879	117·39	51¼
1880	117·83	52¼
1881	117·83	51 11-16
1882	119·60	51⅝
1883	120·00	50 9-16
1884	121·89	50⅝
1885	124·92	48⅝
1886	126·01	45⅜
1887	125·61	44⅝
1888	124·22	42 7-8
1889	119·55	42 11-16
1890	116·04	47 11-16
1891	116·86	45 1-16
1892	119·29	39 13-16

The Austrian Government have now at their command a reserve of about 351,000,000 florins (or nearly £30,000,000) in gold, and it appears to be intended that a certain quantity of paper and of silver florins shall be withdrawn from circulation, and that the paper florins remaining in circulation shall be convertible into gold.

Parity of exchange maintained by closing mints.

91. This is a very remarkable case. The fall in exchange, which would have accompanied or followed the fall in the market value of silver, has been averted by closing the mints against free coinage of silver. Fair steadiness of exchange has been maintained for more than a decade, although the paper currency was inconvertible, and silver was coined on Government account alone; and in the end a law has been passed for the adoption of a gold standard, a gold reserve has been accumulated, and the mint has been opened to gold.

A fractional subsidiary coinage of silver is provided for, but the currency will probably consist in the main of paper notes convertible into gold.

BRAZIL.

Brazil Parity of forced paper currency maintained.

92. The case of Brazil is perhaps the most remarkable of all, as showing that a paper currency without a metallic basis may, if the credit of the country is good, be maintained at a high and fairly steady exchange, although it is absolutely inconvertible and has been increased by the act of the Government out of all proportion to the growth of the population and of its foreign trade. The case, it need hardly be said, is not quoted as a precedent which it is desirable to follow.

The Brazilian standard coin is the milreis, the par gold value of which is 27d. A certain number were coined, but have long since left the country; and the currency is and has since 1864 been inconvertible paper. The inconvertible paper was more than doubled between 1865 and 1888, but the exchange was about the same at the two periods, and very little below the par of 27d. It had gone down to 14d. in 1858, the date of the war with Paraguay, but had risen again, and was in 1875 as high as 28 3-8d. In 1889, when the quantity of paper money was increased from £12,468,000 to £18,322,000, the mean rates of exchange showed an advance of about 11½ per cent. Since the revolution which displaced the Empire and established the Republic, the paper issues of the banks were increased by more than £30,000,000 in less than three years, so that the paper issue in 1892 amounted to £51,372,700, and as the result of this, and of diminished credit, the exchange in that year ranged from 10½d. to 15½d.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF CURRENCY.

Parity of exchange maintained under various circumstances.

93. It is impossible thus to review foreign systems of currency without feeling that, however admirable may be the precautions of our own currency system, other nations have adopted different systems, which appear to have worked without difficulty, and have enabled them to maintain for their respective currencies a gold standard and a substantial parity of exchange with the gold-using countries of the world, which has unfortunately not been the case with India. This has been effected under all the following conditions, viz.:—

(a) with little or no good coin, as in Scandinavia, Holland, and Canada;

(b) without a mint or gold coinage, as in Canada and the Dutch East Indies;

(c) with a circulation consisting partly of gold, partly of overvalued and inconvertible silver, which is legal tender to an unlimited amount, as in France and other countries of the Latin Union, in the United States, and also in Germany, though there the proportion of overvalued silver is more limited, the mints in all these countries being freely open to gold, but not to silver, and in some of them the silver coinage having ceased;

(d) with a system under which the banks part with gold freely for export, as in Holland, or refuse it for export, as in France;

(e) with mints closed against private coinage of both silver and gold, and with a currency of inconvertible paper, as has been temporarily the case in Austria;

(f) with a circulation based on gold, but consisting of token silver, which, however, is legal tender to an unlimited extent, as in the West Indies.

The case of Holland and Java is very remarkable, since in that case the gold standard has been maintained without difficulty in both countries, although there is no mint in the Dutch East Indies, no stock of gold there, and a moderate stock of gold in Holland; whilst the currency consists of silver and paper legally and practically inconvertible into gold, except for purposes of export. The case of Canada, which maintains a gold standard without a gold coinage, is also very remarkable.

Austria-Hungary compared with India.

94. The case of Austria-Hungary is also interesting, and presents a remarkable contrast to that of India, as will be seen from the following table:—

Years	Average value of Florin deduced from the Table of Exchange on London in Vienna given at paragraph 88	Average value of Rupee in London for Bills on India (for official years, 1873-74, &c.)	Comparison of the two tables, taking the first years as equal to 100. Austrian Florin.	Indian Rupee.
	d.	d.		
1873	21·61	22·35	100	100
1874	21·61	22·16	100	99·13
1875	21·17	21·63	99·21	96·76
1876	19·78	20·51	91·49	91·75
1877	19·64	20·79	90·76	93·02
1878	20·17	19·79	93·4	88·55
1879	20·16	19·96	93·29	89·34
1880	20·37	19·89	94·26	89·01
1881	20·37	19·89	94·12	88·91
1882	20·07	19·52	92·71	87·33
1883	20·00	19·51	92·48	87·41
1884	19·60	19·31	90·70	86·39
1885	19·21	18·25	88·87	81·67
1886	19·05	17·44	88·03	78·03
1887	18·96	16·90	87·62	75·60
1888	19·32	16·38	89·28	73·28
1889	20·05	16·57	92·73	74·12
1890	20·68	18·09	95·66	80·93
1891	20·55	16·73	95·05	71·86
1892	20·12	14·98	92·98	67·04

It will be seen that a country with a silver standard, and a currency consisting partly of overvalued silver, but chiefly of inconvertible paper, has been able by closing its mints against private coinage for a series of years, and whilst still continuing to coin silver on Government account, to maintain a fairly steady rate of exchange with gold-using countries for a considerable period preparatory to adopting a gold standard.

Russia.

95. Concerning the currency of Russia, we have less information than in the case of other countries. But it appears that there is little or no silver or gold coin in the country, and that the currency consists of inconvertible paper roubles based on silver. The Russian mint is now closed against the coinage of silver on private account. It is an interesting fact that the paper rouble, being in form a promise to pay silver, is now, owing to the fall in silver, exchanged for a higher value in gold than the silver which it promises to pay. Taking silver at 38d. per ounce, the silver rouble would be worth 23·774 pence, whilst the paper rouble is quoted at 25 pence. We have already called attention to a similar experience in the case of Austria-Hungary. The phenomenon can, of course, only arise when the amount of the paper currency is limited.

Result of the above precedents—United States—France—Austria Hungary.

96. It would thus appear that it has been found possible to introduce a gold standard without a gold circulation, without a large stock of good currency, and even without legal convertibility of an existing silver currency into gold. Before concluding, however, that these precedents are directly applicable to the condition of things existing in India, it is necessary to examine them carefully. There is not one of the countries above referred to in which silver has been so largely and so exclusively used as in India during the last half-century; and in most of them the people have been for long accustomed to deal with their silver coins on the basis of a double standard. To the Frenchman 5-franc pieces, to the American dollars, have for generations been not only so much silver, but the equivalent of a certain quantity of gold; and it would have been a shock to his habits and mode of thinking to treat them otherwise. It may be easier to maintain an old and well known silver currency at a gold value in countries which have been bimetallic, and in which large quantities of gold and silver are already in circulation, than to introduce such a system into a mono-metallic silver country such as India. The case of Austria [illegible] in Austria the [illegible] standard was silver with an inconvertible paper currency; and the state of this paper currency was probably one of the chief factors which made a fundamental change necessary. In making the change the relation of Austria-Hungary to the neighbouring countries was, no doubt, an important consideration, and the fact that Germany and other States had adopted a gold standard rendered it expedient to take a similar course.

Holland and her dependencies.

97. Even in the case of Holland and its East Indian Colonies, which is *primâ facie* very much in point, there are differences which detract from its value as a precedent for India. At the time the change of standard was adopted, the relative values of silver and gold had not parted as they have since done; and as regards Java, it must be borne in mind that, although it is an Eastern country dealing largely with silver-using countries, it has always had the same standard and the same currency as Holland, the change being made in the standard of both at the same time.

General conclusion.

98. On the whole, it seems to us that, whilst the differences we have pointed out prevent the cases of the countries referred to from being applicable in all respects as precedents to the case of India, and the circumstances of each particular country must be studied yet the experience derived from the currencies of those countries is not without value as bearing on the questions which we have to consider, and is important as showing under what various conditions the exchange value of a currency may be maintained.

USE OF PRECIOUS METALS AS CURRENCY IN INDIA.

Question as to difficulty of getting the people of India to adopt gold.

99. It has been objected that the natives of India are accustomed to silver; that the transactions are small in amount, so that silver is better suited to their use than gold; and that they will not willingly give up the rupee. The answer to this is that it is not proposed to substitute the gold sovereign for the rupee as currency in ordinary use; and that the case would in this respect resemble that of many of the countries above referred to, where the standard is gold, but the ordinary currency is silver or paper.

Use of gold in India.

100. Moreover, gold has never been entirely out of use in India. It is true that in India silver has for the last 30 or 40 years been more exclusively used than in many of the countries referred to. But, though gold coin have not been in use as legal tender, and no fixed ratio has been established between gold and silver coins, there is no part of India in which gold coins are not well known and procurable, and recognised as a form of money, the value of the chief gold coins being regularly entered in the "Prices current." Until 1835 or thereabouts gold coins constituted a recognised part of the Indian currency, and they were received by the Government in payment of its demands till December 1852; and as late as 1854-55 gold coin to the value of £412,000 was sent by the Government from India to London. The value of the gold imported into India in the eight years from 1862-63 to 1869-70 was no less than £50,000,000.

101. Sir Charles Trevelyan, writing in 1864, in support of a proposal to make sovereigns legal tender in India, referred to the large importation of gold since 1869 as indicating "the determination of the people to have gold," and added that it "shows that the Government would be cordially seconded by them in any attempt to introduce a gold currency on a sound footing." The Secretary of State, Sir Charles Wood, when replying in the same year, wrote: "It is obvious from the information collected by Sir Charles Trevelyan that there is a very general desire for the introduction of gold coins in India," and "that the people, even in the upper and remote parts of India, are well acquainted with the sovereign." There is little question but that these observations are as applicable at the present time as when originally made.

102. The introduction of gold coins on an important scale would necessarily take place through the banks; and the complete success of the paper currency, as to the acceptance of which by the people of India there had been on the part of many persons serious doubts, shows that there need be no hesitation as to the introduction of a gold legal tender coinage on the ground of its novelty.

103. It may be added that the value of the net imports of gold into India since 1880 has amounted to more than Rx. 44,000,000; and it might be expected that much of the uncoined gold now in India, which must be very considerable, would be brought to the mints if a gold coinage were introduced on a proper basis.

(*To be concluded.*)

MR. JAMES PAYN's alarm at the suggestion that parasitic plants which creep along balconies and verandahs have the gift of sight will not be materially allayed by the observations on the flowers in the Guiana forest which appear in "Natural Science." This gentleman, it is true, does not countenance the notion that plants in the South American forests can see or hear, but that since it is now generally conceded that animals are resonable beings, he thinks that it is almost necessary to go a step further and allow the same to plants. As he observes, it does not follow that because a dumb man cannot explain his thoughts, he has therefore none. When the strong man bears pain without flinching, it is because he feels less than the baby who cries out at the top of his voice? It is, we are reminded, a matter of common observation that plants show their likes and dislikes, suffer and languish when sick, brighten up and look robust in congenial positions, and have, to a certain extent, most of the faculties common to man and the lower animals.

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* Table given by M. Soetbeer (see Appendix to Gold and Silver Commission's Report, page 209), which differs slightly from the figures of exchange on London given in the margin, which have been furnished by the Anglo-Austrian Bank.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

HATS AND BONNETS.

SURELY there has never been a season when hats and bonnets have been so quaint or pretty or so audacious. Certainly one has never been so entirely free to find that which is most becoming. [illegible] are so varied and so different that it would be strange indeed if every pretty woman did not find something specially adapted to her [illegible]. It is some ten years now since the idea [illegible] us in our early youth, that bonnets should be "quiet" and hats "simple," passed away, apparently for ever. Since then there has been a steady progress from uniformity to originality, every season showing a marked difference. When first the wreaths of roses came in, with plates of flowers and growing plants, they were regarded with wonder and amazement, though admitted to be pretty enough. [illegible]

CROWNS.

In describing bonnets and hats, we are obliged to use some old-fashioned words, because the language has not followed the fashion. We have to talk of "crowns," but we do not mean, as we used to, what a man means by the crown of his hat. A "crown" now usually consists of a scrap of open-work lace which is placed in the middle of a wreath of roses, or a morsel of pinched straw [illegible]

TUSCAN STRAW.

A hat of Tuscan straw has one of the quaint little open-work crowns of guipure lace [illegible]

A LITTLE DUTCH BONNET.

The little Dutch bonnet, which has been so immensely popular in jet during the early season, is made now of light lace and gauze [illegible]

FOREIGN IDEAS.

We are getting so cosmopolitan in our ways that in time London will scarcely be recognisable as a distinctly English city. We have a "New York" in Piccadilly, where one can get every kind of American syrup drink and every sort of American sweet or candy [illegible]

THE LITTLE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

"Fashions of To-day" [illegible]

DECORATE YOUR DISHES.

I am a great lover of fresh greenery as a garnish for meat dishes, [illegible]

FLORAL DECORATION.

The manufacture of [illegible]